Syria

MINISTRY OF PLANNING

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

ON THE FOURTH STAGE PLAN

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1964

OF THE FIRST FIVE YEARS

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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IMPLEMENTATION REPORT ON THE FOURTH STAGE (1964) PLAN

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I. SURVEY OF THE FIRST FIVE YEAR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FIRST THREE ANNUAL PLANS

The general framework of economic and social development was drawn in 1959, the major goals set for realisation being to :

a- double national income within the span of ten years.

b- ensure equality of opportunity among all the citizens.

c- strengthen the means of production in order to enable the syrian economy to avert the vicissitudes of oscillation.

d- stabilise prices.

e- avoid any inflationary activity.

This ten year period was to be covered by two five year plans the first extending from July 1st, 1960 till June 30th, 1965 and the second from July 1st, 1965 till June 30th, 1970. A slight amendment in timing was later introduced, however. Legislative Decree N°132 dated 11 September 1962 required the fiscal coincide with the calendar year and Legislative Decree N°187 of August 7, 1965 stipulated that 1965 be considered part of the First Five Year Plan. Accordingly, the latter has come to cover five and a half years.

I. THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

The First Five Year Economic and Social Development Plan, drawn under the light of the goals set by the general framework of the ten year development plan, had the following aims:

- The increase of Annual National Income from L.S. 2400 million during the base year to L.S. 3360 million during the fifth year i.e. by L.S. 960 million or 40%.

- The increase of the rate of savings from 11.5% of national income (L.S. 275 million) to about 14% thereof (L.S.480 million) during the fifth year in order to realise a total savings of L.S. 1950 million during this period.

- The increase of private annual consumption from L.S.1725 million during the base year to L.S. 2320 million during the fifth year i.e. by L.S. 595 million or 34%.

- The increase of annual per capita income from L.S. 527 during the base year to L.S. 656 during the fifth year, i.e. by L.S. 129 or 24%.

The total volume of investments requisite for the realisation of these goals was estimated at L.S. 2720 million, of which L.S. 1720 million were to be invested by the public sector and L.S. 1000 million by the private sector. As for the allocation of these funds, 81% was to be funelled to the productive sectors of the economy that comprise irrigation and land reclamation, agriculture, industry and mining, power and fuel, and transport and communications. The remaining 19% was to be alloted to social development that comprises public utilities, housing, education, health, and social and cultural services. Finally, the public sector was expected to ensure 77.4% of its commitments from its own savings and 23.6% or L.S.640 million in foreign aid, loans and various credit facilities.

2. THE FIRST YEAR PLAN

The First Year Plan was considered a transitory period that encompasses the problems of the past but seeks their solution under the light of the goals expected for the future. Accordingly, it aimed at:

- the increase of National Income by L.S. 135 million or 5.6% over the 1960 base year.
- the increase of savings by L.S. 35 million or 12.7% over the base year that their rate may equal 12.2% instead of 11.5% of National Income.
- the increase of private and public consumption by L.S.100 million or 4.7% over the base year.
- the increase of per capita income by L.S.18 or 3.4% over the 1960 base year.

The volume of investments needed for the realisation of these goals was estimated at L.S. 532.5 million, L.S.170 million to be provided by the private and L.S. 362.5 million by the public sector. (It is to be noted that initial estimates were around L.S.294 million but additional allocations were effected during the year). These were to be allotted in the ratio of 64% and 36% for economic and social projects respectively.

Regarding the funds needed by the public sector, L.S.142 million were to be provided by its local sources of revenue, L.S.43.5 million through aid and participation from Arab States, and L.S.109 million in aid, loans and credit facilities extended by foreign sources.

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The First Year Plan Implementation Report revealed the actual available funds of the public sector to have been L.S.282 million or 77.7% of the expected total. These consisted of L.S. 191 million or 135% of expected local funds, and L.S.91 million or only 59.4% of expected Arab and foreign funds. 63.3% of these funds were invested in the productive sectors and 36.7% in services and public utilities.

As for the private sector, it invested L.S.188.6 million, L.S. 18.6 million over and beyond its allotments.

Accordingly, the public and private sectors together invested L.S.470.7 million or 88.4% of the amounts envisaged. This led National Income to increase by L.S.102 million instead of L.S.135 million as formerly planned, the reduction being imputable mainly to the poor agricultural harvests that were balanced in part, though, by the noticeable expansion of revenue from the industrial sector as well as from other sectors too.

3. THE SECOND YEAR PLAN 1961 - 1962

This Plan aimed at altering the time table of the development programme to some extent so that the rate of increase of the National Income might approximate more to the average required rate in the First Five Year Plan. Its goals were to be :

- the increase of National Income by L.S.337 million over the 1960 base year to attain L.S.2737 million, that it may be nearer to the original estimates of L.S.2743 initially drawn for the second year.

- the increase of per capita income by L.S.51 over the 1956 base year to attain L.S.583.

- the increase of private and public consumption by L.S.247 million or 11.6% over the base year to attain L.S.2372 million.

- the increase of national savings by L.S.90 million over the base year to attain L.S.365 million or 13.3% of National Income.

- the addition of 70,000 new jobs to absorb existing labour force and raise production to the desired level.

Total funds required for the realisation of these goals were estimated at L.S.632 million, L.S.460 million to be invested by the public and L.S.172 million by the private sectors. As for the allocation of these funds, 69% were destined for economic development and 31% for investment in social services. Further, the Plan expected the public sector to meet its commitments through L.S.300 million in local revenues, L.S.45 million in aid from Arab countries and L.S.115 in foreign aid, loans and credit facilities.

The Second Year Plan Implementation Report revealed, however, that only L.S.226.6 million were invested or 49.2% of the projected total. These consisted of L.S.168 million or 56% of projected local funds, L.S.2.6 million or 6% of projected aid from Arab countries, and L.S.55 million or 47.8% of projected foreign aid, loans and credit facilities. Further, the public sector utilised all its disposable funds, allocating 70.9% there-of to the productive sectors and 29.1% to public utilities and social services.

But though actual investment was only 49.2% of the total planned, yet National Income increased in 1962 over the base year by L.S.560 million instead of the expected L.S.337 million, thanks to the good harvest as well as to the investment projects.

4. THE THIRD STAGE PLAN (JULY 1962 - END 1963)

As a result of the alteration of the fiscal year to conform with the calendar year, the plan for the third stage spanned eighteen months instead of twelve, from July 1962 till the end of 1963. Its investment program was set at L.S.890 million of which L.S.594 million were to be the investment share of 1963 alone compared with L.S.323 million during the base year.

The main targets for 1963 were as follows :

- raise national Income by L.S.700 million or 20.5% over the base year to attain L.S.3100 million.
- raise per capita income by L.S.109 or 20.5% over the base year to attain L.S.641.
- raise public and private consumption by L.S.533 million and 25.1% over the base year to attain L.S.2658 million.
- increase national net savings from L.S.275 million in the base year to L.S.442 million in 1963 i.e. by L.S.275 million or 60.7% so that the rate of annual savings would become 14.3%.
- increase the annual productivity of the worker from L.S.1569 in the base year to L.S.1873 i.e. by L.S.304 or 19.4%.

The share of the public sector was estimated at L.S.622 million or 70% of investments during the third stage and that of the private sector L.S.268 million. Regarding the allocation of investments according to the nature of the projects, the productive sectors were alloted L.S.584.2 million (65.7%) and the services sector L.S.305.8 million (34.3%).

The public sector was to secure L.S.400 million from its local resources and L.S.222 million in foreign loans, documentary credits and aid. The Third Stage Implementation Report revealed, however, that only L.S.310 million (50%) were made available to the public sector for investment of which L.S261 million

in local resources and L.S.49 million in foreign documentary credits. It was also revealed that actual investment by the public sector attained L.S.287.7 million or 46.2% of total allocations . The share of the productive sectors in this sum was L.S.198 million (69%) and of the services sector L.S.90 million (31%). But despite this fact, actual National Income attained L.S.36.05 million instead of a planned L.S.3100 million mainly due to the bumper harvest.

II. SURVEY OF THE FOURTH STAGE PLAN (1964)

A- AIMS AND METHOD OF THE SURVEY

The aim of the present survey is three-fold. First, it presents the main goals of the Fourth Stage Plan in raising National and Per Capita Incomes; the development of public and private consumption; the increase in the rate of national savings, the provision of more jobs to absorb unemployed labor; the assessment of the investment funds requisite for the realisation of these targets as well as their allocation among the various economic sectors and between the public and private sectors; and finally the determination of the local and foreign funds needed.

Second, the survey discusses the investment funds actually made available, the projects executed, and the increase realised in National Income compared to the base year.

Third, it studies the entire four stages and compares their goals with their investment allocations, assuming that their total share in the First Five Year Plan equals 90% on the basis that these four stages cover four and a half years.

Accordingly, the following aspects are analyzed in the remaining part of the Introduction:

1- The structure of the investment funds allocated and actually spent, besides a study on fixed capital formation.

2- The sources of investment funds including gross and net public savings, the balance of payments, the finalcial sources of the public sector and the savings realised by the private sector.

3- The effects of investment in increasing National and Per Capita Incomes.

4- Employment, productivity, the ratio of unemployment and productivity in relation to the Net National Product.

5- General equilibrium of the economy on the basis of the major variables, showing the sources of the funds and their allocation.

6- Finally, this analytical survey is followed by detailed studies on investment expenditures effected by the Public Sector in the various social and economic fields, and which form the subject matter of the subsequent chapters of this book.

TABLE I

Comparison of Economic Variables between the Base Year and the 1964 Targets

Variables	Unit	Base Year(2)	1964 Plan	Increase	% rate of Increase
Nett National Product at market price	L.S. million	2400	3270	870	36.2
Consumption	"	2125	2847	722	33.9
Nett savings	"	275	423	148	53.8
Nett Investment	"	323	513	190	58.8
Population	1000	4500	4953	453	10.1
Labor Force (1)	"	1116	1128	112	10.0
Per Capita Income	L.S.	532	660	128	24.0
Per Capita Consumption	"	472	575	103	21.8
Productivity per worker	"	2051	2589	538	26.2
Consumption rate	%	88.5	87.1	-	- 1.4
Nett Savings rate	%	11.5	12.9	-	+ 1.4
Nett Investment rate	%	13.5	15.6	-	+ 2.1

(1) The figures on the labor force are based on the results of the sample surveys subsequently to the promulgation of the First Five Year Plan.

(2) The base year is the arithmetic average of 1956, 57 and 58 estimated at 1956 prices.

B - A GENERAL APPRAISAL OF THE FOURTH STAGE (1964) PLAN

The 1964 plan aimed at the increase of National Income and its redistribution in conformity with the present true socialist principles. Due consideration was made, in the attempt to attain these goals, to the present stage of our economic development, our available natural resources, the improved techniques of production, the aspirations of our people in Syria, in addition to the ruling international conditions that may impose on us a policy of austerity or the production of a certain commodity due to the rise of its price on the international markets. Accordingly, the 1964 Plan was based on the general goals established by the First Five Year Plan besides the aspects faced by the 1963 Plan and those expected to arise in the future.

The same aim pursued by the former plans was upheld: the share of this sector in National Income is to expand. This will help the economy avert the vicissitudes that emanate from the dependance of agriculture on rainfall. Further, the studies effected by the U.N. forecast a drop in the international prices of raw materials compared to industrial products, another reason to develop industry.

Forecasts for 1964 expected National Income to rise from L.S.2400 million in the base year to L.S.3270 million in 1964 i.e. by 36.2%. It is to be noted here that the First Five Year Plan, originally intended to terminate in June 1965, aimed at increasing National Income by 40% over the base year to have it attain L.S. 3360 million.

The funds needed for 1964 to enable National Income rise to L.S.3270 million were estimated at L.S.513 million. But since that year consisted a radical transitional stage in the application of socialist principles, the allocations for the public sector actually totalled L.S.561 million. The reason for this increase in allocations was that the public sector was to be made the major factor in economic development. Certain difficulties arose, however. The public administrations did not have the necessary cadres to undertake the investment of the entire allocations. Further, the entire allocations could not be provided. This led to the revision of public appropriations to L.S.316,408,000. The following table lists the final allocations among the various fields of activity of the public sector as well as the preliminary assessments on the investment activity of the private sector.

TABLE II

Allocations Under the 1964 Plan

(Values: L.S.1000)

Economic Sectors	Allocations		
	Public Sector(1)	Private Sector(2)	Total
Irrigation and Land Reclamation	71,792	5,000	76,792
Agriculture	8,709	36,000	44,709
Industry, Mining & Geology	11,448	56,000	107,283
Power and Fuel	39,835		
Transport & Communications	77,666	20,000	97,666
Education	16,646	-	16,646
Health	2,909	2,000	4,909
Public Utilities, Tourism, Housing	80,437	72,000	152,437
Social and Labor Services	699	-	699
Educational & Recreational Services	3,138	1,000	4,138
Governmental Buildings	3,129	-	3,129
Commerce and Finance	-	-	-
Changes in Inventory	-	5,000	5,000
Miscellaneous	-	-	-
TOTAL	316,408	197,000	513,408

(1) Allocations according to the 1964 amended plan.
(2) Preliminary general framework for the final stage of the plan 1964

The sources of investment funds available to the public sector were as follows:

TABLE III

Sources of Investment Funds for the Public Sector

(Values: L.S.1000)

Sources of Funds	Initial Allocations	Final Allocations	% share
Local Sources			
1- Surplus of ordinary budget	-	-	-
2- " " Public Debt Fund	4,500	16,250	5.6
3- " " Insurance & Pensions Fund of Govt. employees	12,186	12,186	4.2
4- Surplus of Social Insurance Fund	43,000	39,000	13.5
5- " available from the municipalities	40,000	40,000	13.8
6- " of the various govt. authorities	93,724	70,304	24.3
7- " of the School Buildings Authority	18,110	18,110	6.2
8- Extraordinary Revenues	51,000	-	-
Total, local sources	262,520	195,850	67.8
Total, foreign sources	299,280	92,972	32.2
GRAND TOTAL	561,800	288,822	

C- GENERAL IMPLEMENTATION REPORT ON THE 1964 PLAN

The major economic variables that enable us assess the success of the 1964 Plan in realising its goals are:

1- The sources and amounts of investment funds available to the public and private sectors.

2- The increase in national and per capita incomes as a result of this investment activity.

3- Employment and the productivity of capital and of the worker.

4- The trends of public and private consumption.

5- The state of foreign trade

6- The equilibrium between sources of investments and expenditures.

7- A comparison of the above variables.

I - INVESTMENT FUNDS

a - The Structure of Allocations of Funds

L.S.513.3 million were allocated for the 1964 Plan, L.S.316.3 million to the Public and L.S.197 to the Private Sectors, in the ratio of 61.6% and 38.4% respectively.

Allocation of Funds Under the
1964 Plan at Current Prices

(Values:L.S.1 million)

Sector	Allocations by Sector			% Share by Sector		% Share in total
	Public(1)	Private(2)	Total	Public	Private	
Irrigation and Land Rec.	71.8	5	76.7	93.6	6.4	14.9
Agriculture	8.7	36	44.7	19.4	80.6	8.7
Industry, Mining and Geology	11.4	56	107.3	47.7	52.3	20.9
Power and Fuel	39.8					
Transport & Comm.	77.7	20	97.7	79.5	20.5	19.0
Education	16.7	-	16.7	100.-	-	3.2
Health	2.9	2	4.9	59.1	40.9	0.9
Public Utilities, Tourism & Housing	80.4	72	152.4	58.1	42.0	29.7
Social Services & Employment	0.7	-	0.7	100.-	-	0.1
Cultural Services	3.1	1	4.1	75.6	24.4	0.8
Govt. Buildings	3.1	-	3.1	100.-	-	0.6
Commerce & Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in Inventory	-	5	5.-	-	100.-	0.9
T O T A L	316.3	197	513.3	61.6	38.4	100.-

Source: (1) Amended 1964 Investment Budget
(2) The General 1964 Plan.

The above table reveals two facts :

1- Though the 1964 Plan allotted 60% of investment funds to the Public Sector it continued to depend on the private sector for the execution of 80% of investments in agriculture, 52% in industry, mining and geology, and 42% in public utilities, housing and tourism.

2- Public Utilities, Housing and Tourism, with 29.7% of total allocations, was the most important sector followed by Industry and Mining 21%, Transport and Communications 19% and Irrigation and Land Reclamation 15%.

Allocation of Funds Between the
Productive & Services Sectors at Current Prices

(Values: L.S.1million)

Productive sectors	L. S.	Services Sectors	L. S.
Irrigation & Land Reclamation	76.7	Education	16.7
Agriculture	44.7	Health	4.9
Industry,Mining & Power & Fuel	107.3	Public utilities & Housing	152.4
Transport and Communications	97.7	Social & Labor Services	0.7
Changes in Inventory	5.0	Cultural Services	4.1
		Services of Public	3.1
	331.4		181.9

Three points appear from the above table :

1 - Funds are allocated between the productive and services sector in the ratio of 65% and 35% respectively. This is the same ratio between the two groups during the third stage plan.

2- This distribution aims at insuring balanced growth. Investments in the productive sectors directly increase national and per capita incomes while investments in the services sectors increase income indirectly by improving the general standards of the population and creating an environment that encourages and opens new investment opportunities.

3 - The share of the services sectors in the First Five Year Plan was 18.6%. This rose to 34.4% during the Third and Fourth stage plans because many of their projects were not initially included. The same applies to the increasing importance of the cultural and recreational services as well as to the government buildings sector.

b - Actual Fixed Capital Formation (1)

Gross capital formation was estimated at L.S.637 million during 1964 and nett capital formation at L.S. 476 million. The difference L.S 160 million consists in depreciation.

Gross & Nett Capital Formation, 1961-64
of Current Prices

(Values L.S. 1million)

	1961	1962	1963	1964
Gross fixed capital formation	553.1	693.5	639.5	636.8
Depreciation	120.2	132.9	147.4	160.3
Nett Capital Formation	432.9	560.6	492.1	476.5

It appears that nett capital formation increases at a smaller rate than gross capital formation. This is because depreciation increases over time in a cumulative manner that includes the depreciation of old and newly formed capital.

(1) Fixed capital formation does not comprise certain items included in development expenditure such as the purchase of land which represents a change in ownership rather than addition to capital. It is also less comprehensive than investment expenditure as it includes certain items such as circulating capital.

Allocation of Funds Between the Productive and the Services Sectors During the Four Stages of the Five Year Plan, at Current Prices

(Values: L.S. 1 million)

Sectors	F. F. Y. P.		1st Stage July 60-June 61		2nd Stage July 61-June 62		3rd Stage July 62-Dec.63		4th Stage 1964	
	Allocations	% Share	Allocations	% Share	Allocations	% Share	Allocations	% Share	Allocations	% Share
Productive Sectors	2215.2	81.4	302.7	64.3	423.4	69.4	584.2	65.7	331.4	64.5
Services "	504.8	18.6	168.0	35.7	186.9	30.6	305.8	34.3	181.9	35.5
T O T A L	2720.0	100.0	470.7	100.0	610.3	100.0	890.0	100.0	513.3	100.0

1964 Investment Funds and
Fixed Capital Formation

(Values: L.S. 1 million)

	Gross	Nett	% of nett national income (1)
1964 Investment Funds	673	513	15.6
Fixed Capital Formation	637	476	13.2
Ratio		93%	

(1) This is in ratio to 1964 nett national income at 1965 prices, estimated at L.S.3270 million in the plan, while it actually attained L.S. 3594 million.

The above table shows that actual fixed capital formation was less than planned as it equalled 93% of investment funds and amounted to 13.2% instead of 15.6% of nett national income. However, if we add circulating capital and changes in inventory to capital formation assume that the former two equal 7%, and that these three items equal actual investment, then this actual investment would be equal to planned investment.

Fixed Capital Formation By Sector,
1961-64 at 1956 Prices

(Values: L.S. 1 million)

	1961		1962		1963		1964		Ratio 1964 to 1961
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Total	465.8	100	629.2	100	611.6	100	525.0	100	112.7
Public Sector	195.3	41.9	173.1	27.5	165.9	27.1	151.4	28.8	77.5
Private "	270.5	58.1	456.1	72.5	445.7	72.9	373.6	71.2	138.1

The above table reveals that gross capital formation expanded from 1961 to 1962 and then declined at an increasing rate during 1963 and 1964. Regarding the trend by sector, we find that fixed capital formation by the private sector expanded by 138.1% between 1961 and 1964 while fixed capital formation by the public sector contracted to 77.5%. Accordingly, the share of the latter dropped from 41.9% in 1961 to 28.8% in 1964 which is contrary to the goals of the F.F.Y.P. which set for it a share of 63%.

A Comparison Between Allocations for
the period July 1960 - end 1964 Under the F.F.Y.P.
with Actual Allocations

(Values: L.S. 1 million)

	Total allocations under F.F.Y.P.	%	Preliminary allocations under annual plans	%	Total actual allocations under annual plans	%	% actual to preliminary allocations
Total	2720	100	2567	100	2739	100	107
Public Sector	1720	63	1760	68	832	30	47
Private "	1000	37	807	32	1907	70	236

Note: F.F.Y.P. allocations are at fixed prices while the annual allocations are at current prices.

Three points are revealed by the above table:

1- Actual allocations exceeded those foreseen by the F.F.Y.P.

2- The public sector invested 47% and the private sector 236% of the amounts envisaged by the F.F.Y.P.

3- The share of the public sector was estimated to be 63% under the F.F.Y.P. and 68% under the annual plans, but it actually was only 30% during the period July 1960 - end 1964, while the share of the private sector during the same period rose to 70%.

Capital Formation 1961-64 by Sector
at 1965 Prices

(Values: LS 1000)

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Communications	Rent	Others	Total
1961	96006	96936	74584	85000	113324	465850
Building	1293	8126	3011	85000	58225	155655
Construction	70913	21838	32908	-	10771	136430
Equipment	23800	66972	38665	-	44328	173765
1962	114046	119424	67143	179000	149601	629214
Building	-	3433	3164	179000	62621	248218
Construction	70274	28762	21887	-	6791	127714
Equipment	73772	87229	42092	-	80189	253282
1963	123482	117788	97936	133400	139038	611644
Building	-	2991	2225	133400	55539	194155
Construction	65195	15055	23437	-	10049	113733
Equipment	58287	99742	72277	-	73450	303756
1964	106306	104557	63746	130700	119648	524957
Building	3531	6420	1117	130700	56130	197898
Construction	64209	16266	24852	-	12618	117945
Equipment	38566	81876	37777	-	50900	209114

The three succeeding tables present the distribution of fixed capital formation during 1961-64 at current prices between the public and private sectors, between the various economic sectors and the index numbers of this distribution.

Distribution of Fixed Capital Formation
during 1961-64 between the private and public sectors
and among the economic sectors

(Current prices, with values: LS.1.000)

	1961			1962			1963			1964			TOTAL		
	Public	Private	Total	Pub.	Pri.	Total	Pub.	Pri.	Total	Pub.	Pri.	Total	Pub.	Pri.	Total
Agriculture & Irrigation	46.2	62.6	108.8	36.6	88.0	124.6	32.7	95.7	128.4	43.5	83.0	126.5	159.-	329.3	488.3
Industry, Power & Fuel	61.3	66.3	127.6	63.2	80.4	143.6	44.7	83.8	128.5	38.0	107.0	145.0	207.2	373.5	544.7
Transport & Communications	46.8	46.1	92.9	36.6	41.9	78.5	44.7	60.7	105.4	37.1	45.6	82.7	165.2	194.3	359.5
Services	65.5	158.2	223.7	47.5	299.1	346.6	47.9	229.2	277.2	49.1	233.5	282.6	210.-	920.-	1130.-
TOTAL	219.8	333.3	553.1	183.9	509.6	693.5	170.0	469.4	639.5	167.1	469.2	636.8	741.4	1781.1	2522.7

Percentage Shares of the Economic Sectors
in Fixed Capital Formation During the Years 1961-64

	1961			1962			1963			1964			TOTAL		
	Public	Private	Total	Pub.	Pri.	Total	Pub.	Pri.	Total	Pub.	Pri.	Total	Pub.	Pri.	Total
Agriculture & Irrigation	21.0	18.8	19.8	19.9	17.3	17.9	19.2	20.3	20.0	25.9	20.4	20.0	21.5	18.5	19.3
Industry, Power & Fuel	27.8	19.8	23.0	34.4	15.8	20.8	26.3	17.8	20.1	22.6	17.9	22.7	27.9	18.9	21.7
Transport & Communications	21.3	13.9	16.8	19.9	8.2	11.3	26.3	12.9	16.5	22.2	13.9	12.9	22.3	10.9	14.2
Services	29.8	47.5	40.4	25.8	58.7	50.0	28.2	49.0	43.4	29.3	48.8	44.4	28.3	51.7	45.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

It appears from the above table that th public sector allocated its investments in accordance with the following priority scale : 1) Services 2) Power, Fuel and Industry 3) Transport & Communications 4) Irrigation & Agriculture. As for the priority scale of the private sector, it was : 1) Services 2) Industry, Power and Fuel 3) Agriculture & Irrigation 4) Transport & Communications.

The Shares of the Public and Private Sectors
In the Annual Values of Fixed Capital Formation

	1 9 6 1			1 9 6 2			1 9 6 3			1 9 6 4			T O T A L		
	Public	Pri-vate	Total	Pub.	Pri.	Total	Pub.	Pri.	Total	Pub.	Pri.	Total	Pub.	Pri.	Total
Agriculture & Irrigation	42.5	57.5	100	29	71	100	25	75	100	34	66	100	33	67	100
Industry, Power & Fuel	48	52	100	44	56	100	35	65	100	26	74	100	38	62	100
Transport & Communications	50	50	100	47	53	100	42	58	100	45	55	100	46	54	100
Services	29	71	100	14	86	100	17	83	100	17	83	100	19	81	100
Total	40	60	100	27	73	100	27	73	100	26	74	100	29	71	100

The Share of the private sector increased between 1961 and 1964 as follows :

	1 9 6 1	1 9 6 4
Agriculture & Irrigation	57.5	66
Industry, Power & Fuel	52	74
Transport & Communications	50	55
Services	71	83

The preceding tables reveal that the share of the public sector in fixed capital formation, calculated at fixed base year prices, continuously declined from L.S. 195 million in 1961 to L.S. 151 million in 1964. This is an unexpected result in a country moving towards the application of scientific socialism and with means for development not available to many countries. It is hoped that once the syrian economy passes through the present transitional phase, the role of the public sector will expand.

As for the private sector, its activity was coupled with two features, the first positive and the second negative:

1st : Some capital tended to migrate to neighbouring countries while our economy is in due need for local funds.

2nd : Nevertheless, private capital increased its share in fixed capital formation.

c - Development Expenditures by the Public Sector

Having explained the difference between fixed capital formation and development expenditure, we present in the following table the amended allocations of the public sector that amounted to L.S. 316.4 million and the adjustments effected there-on. The figures are shown for each economic sector separatly.

1964 Public Allocations

(Values L.S. 1,000)

	Amended (1) Allocations	Final (2) Adjustment	% Final to amended	Actual Exp.	% exp. to amended allocations
Irrigation & Land Rec.	71972	71772	100	34545	48
Agriculture	8709	8608	99	7166	82
Industry, Mining & Gvt.	11448	11369	99	8629	75
Power & Fuel	39835	35631	89	32891	83
Transport & Comm.	77666	77574	99	39668	50
Education	16646	12836	77	12200	73
Health	2909	3009	103	2201	75
Public Utilities & Housing	80438	80438	100	41819	52
Social & Labour Services	699	699	100	278	40
Cultural Services	3138	2317	74	1981	63
Govt. Buildings	2129	3507	112	3001	96
Total	316409	307760	97	183869	58

The preceding table shows that the highest percentage of actual expenditure to amended allocations was in Government Buildings (96%) followed by Power & Fuel, Agriculture, Industry & Health.

Amended Allocations & Actual Expenditures

(Current prices- Values LS1000)

	Amended Allocations	Actual expenditures	% of execution	% share in total expenditure
Productive Sectors	209,450	122,399	58.4	66.5
Services	106,959	61,480	57.4	33.5
Total	316,409	183,869	58.1	100

We find from the above table that the share of the productive sectors was, appropriatly, 66.5% of total expenditures in view of their importance in increasing national income.

The Ratio of Allocations to Actual Expenditures During the Four Plans

(Values L.S. 1 million)

Annual Plans	Allocations (1)	Actual expenditures (2)	% (1) : (2)	% share in total expenditures
1960/61	376	286	76	29
1961/62	449	224	50	23
1092/end 63	610	288	47	29
1964	307	183	58	18
Total	1751	983	56	100

d - Sources of the Investment Funds

The Fourth Stage Plan expected Net National Savings to attain L.S. 423 million or 13% of Net National Savings and L.S. 148 million and 1.5% more than the base year. But since the original estimates of the Plan were set at L.S. 513 million, the reduction which amounts to about L.S. 90 million equals the foreign loans and documentary credits.

Sources of Funds at Current Prices

(Values L.S. 1000)

	Estimated Amounts	Amounts realised	% of amounts realised to estimated	% share in total
1-Govt. savings	156,850	162,831	103	71.1
2-Insurance & Pension Funds	39,000	43,000	110	18.8
3-Extra-ordinary resources	-	200		
Total local resources	195,850	206,031	105	90.
Documentary credits	92,972	22,685	24	10
T o t a l	288,822	228,717	79	100

Amounts realised equalled 79% of those planned, the discrepancy being due to the low ratio of actual (24%) to planned documentary

Original Allocations and Actual Expenditures During 1964
and July 1961 - December 1964

(Values L.S. 1000)

Sectors	Total Estimated cost	Allocations under F.F.Y.P.	1964				July 1961 - December 1964			
			Original Alloc.	Final Alloc.	Actual Expen.	%	Original Alloc.	Final Alloc.	Actual Exp.	%
Irrigation & Land Rec.	2713015	654000	71792	71772	33545	43	332237	175540	53	29
Agriculture	-	95000	8709	8608	7166	82	95391	36326	38	42
Industry & Mining	140585	129746	11448	11369	8629	75	109041	39479	36	33
Power & Fuel	368185	260000	39835	35631	32891	83	274639	206833	75	88
Transport & Comm.	293522	380285	77666	77574	39168	50	375597	200354	53	58
Education	161183	107000	16646	12836	12200	73	128762	86750	67	90
Health	392150	46000	2909	3009	2201	75	279958	16054	58	38
Public Utilities and Housing	151563	47000	80438	80438	41819	52	357740	190408	53	450
Social & Labor Services	20750	17640	699	699	278	40	11543	5676	49	35
Cultural services	11365	-	3138	2317	1971	62	12042	6697	56	-
Govt. Buildings	24610	-	3129	3507	3001	95	26461	18563	70	-
Total	4276928	1642671	316409	30776	183869	58	1751411	982680	56	66

credits while local resources overfulfilled their target to attain 105% in order to subscribe 90% of total investment funds.

Investment Funds of the Public Sector
by Source, during 1964

(Current prices- Values L.S. 1000)

Source	Estimates after amendment	Amounts realised	%
Local sources			
1- Participation of ordinary budget	-	-	-
2- Surplus of Public Debt Fund	16,250	15,809	97
3- Surplus of Insurance & Pensions Fund of Govt. Employees	12,186	12,186	100
4- Surplus of Social Insurance Fund	39,000	43,000	110
5- Surplus from municipalities	40,000	40,000	100
6- Surplus of govt. corporations	70,304	77,165	110
7- Surplus of School Building Authority	18,110	17,672	98
8- Extra-ordinary resources	-	200	-
Total local sources	195,850	206,031	105
Foreign loans and credits	92,972	22,685	24
GRAND TOTAL	288,822	228,717	79

The surplus of the Social Insurance Fund and the Govt. Corporations exceeded their targets while the other sectors were all near to target.

By comparing the above table on sources of funds with that on amended expenditures as finally adjusted, we find that the former equals L.S. 288.8 million and the latter L.S. 316.4 million. But the authorities did not expect the public sector, for technical reasons, to spend all its allocations. In fact, this sector actually spent L.S. 183.8 million or L.S. 44.9 million less than was actually available.

A Comparison of Planned Resources with
Actual Expenditures Under the 1964 Plan

(Values: L.S. 1 million)

	1964 Plan	Actual
Development expenditure	316.4	183.8
Resources	288.8	228.7
Variance	+27.6	-44.9

The above L.S. 44.9 million was considered a budgetary surplus.

National Savings :

The following method was used in computing savings :

Gross Investment + Balance of Payment = Gross Savings
Net " + " " " = Net "

We have already seen the Gross Fixed Capital Formation equalled L.S. 636 million. If the increase in Inventory equalled L.S. 13 million, the total would be L.S. 649 million.

By deducting L.S. 160 million in capital depreciation in 1964 from L.S. 649 million, we obtain L.S. 489 million. A further deduction of L.S. 13 million in balance of payments deficit gives us L.S. 476 million which is Nett Savings of 1964 at current prices.

As for the rate of net savings in 1964, we obtain it by dividing Net National Savings by National Income i.e. $\frac{476}{3700}$ =12.9% which is almost equal to the target rate in the 1964 Plan (1).

II - NATIONAL INCOME

The present section deals with National Income at 1963 and then at 1956 prices. It is to be noted that National Income calculated in total Factor Costs plus Direct Taxes minus government subsidies for production.

National Income at Factor Costs for 1960 - 1964 at 1963 Prices

(Values: L.S. 1 million)

Sector	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Agriculture	593	744	1115	1078	1190
Commerce & Finance	371	387	493	620	651
Transport & Communications	276	266	310	342	355
Industry	406	419	460	527	556
Building	85	92	132	95	106
Rent	203	213	220	230	243
Govt. & Services	436	480	513	543	599
Total	2370	2601	2342	3415	3700

On the basis of the goals of the First Five Year Plan and preliminary estimates of its components, National Income was expected to attain L.S. 3270 million in 1964, i.e. L.S. 23 million more than initially expected. The level actually attained exceeded the F.F.Y.P. target by L.S. 324 million as it equalled L.S. 3594 million at base year prices.

(1) 1964 National Income was calculated at 1963 prices as the figures of National Income at current prices are still under preparation.

Gross & Nett National Products
1960-64 at 1956 Prices (Values: LS.1000)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Gross National Product	2665	2886	3622	3741	4120
Capital Depreciation	115	119	128	140	150
Nett National Product	2550	2767	3494	3601	3970
Indirect Taxes	285	271	311	290	376
National Income	2265	2496	3183	3311	3594

National Income by Economic Sector
1960-64, at 1956 Prices (Values: LS.1000)

Sectors	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Agriculture	660	829	1241	1200	1325
Industry	341	352	387	443	467
Building	117	117	181	130	145
Transport & Comm.	258	249	290	301	332
Commerce	308	336	420	536	568
Finance	45	32	49	53	51
Rent	170	178	184	192	203
Govt.	182	302	222	237	273
Services	184	200	209	219	230
Total	2265	2496	3183	3311	3594

Percentage Share of the Economic Sectors
in National Income, 1960-64

Sectors	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Agriculture	29.1	33.2	38.9	36.2	36.8
Industry	15.0	14.1	12.1	13.3	12.9
Building	5.1	4.6	5.6	3.9	4.0
Transport & Comm.	11.3	9.9	9.1	9.0	9.2
Commerce	13.5	13.4	13.1	16.1	15.8
Finance	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4
Rent	7.5	7.1	5.7	5.8	5.6
Govt.	8.0	8.1	6.9	7.1	7.5
Services	8.1	8.0	6.5	5.6	6.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100

By comparing the figures in the 1960 and 1964 columns, we find that in the first Agriculture dominated with 29.1% followed by industry with 15%. But by 1964 the share of Agriculture rose a further 7.7% to 36.8% while that of Industry dropped to 12.9%. This result is contrary to the goals of the First Five Year Plan in increasing the share of Industry in National Income to help balance the economy and reduce its dependance on rain fed agriculture.

The Trends in National Income
1960-64 at 1956 Prices

Sectors	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Agriculture	100	126	188	181	200
Industry	100	103	134	130	137
Building	100	100	155	111	124
Transport	100	96	112	117	129
Commerce	100	110	136	174	184
Finance	100	71	109	118	113
Rent	100	105	108	112	119
Govt.	100	182	122	130	150
Services	100	108	114	119	125
Total	100	110	140	146	159

The above table shows that Agriculture registered the highest growth rate followed by Commerce which is directly connected with it. Average growth between 1960 and 1964 was 59%, with the rates for Industry, Building and Transport below this average.

Comparison of National Income,
Income from Agriculture and Fixed Capital
Formation, 1956 prices

(Values: LS 1000)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
National Income	2265	2496	3183	3311	3594
Income from Agriculture	660	829	1241	1200	1325
Fixed Capital Formation	419	466	629	612	525

Index Numbers of Variables in
Preceeding Table

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
National Income	100	110	140	146	158
Income from Agriculture	100	126	188	181	200
Fixed Capital formation	100	111	150	146	125

We find here that income from Agriculture increased continuously, leading other sectors to expand, albeit at a slower rate. We also find that while National Income continuously expanded, Fixed Capital Formation increased during 1961 and 1962, but dropped in 1963 and 1964. This means that National Income continued to increase while capital formation declined the reason being the good harvests.

The Trend of National Income as Forecast
in the F.F.Y.P. Compared with Actual Results

(1956 Prices, Value: L.S. 1000)

Sectors	Base Year	F.F.Y.P. Targets 1964/65	1964/65 Increase over Base Year	Actual 1964 Income	Actual 1964 Increase over Base Year	Total Income July 60 till end 1964	F.F.Y.P. estimates of total Income July 60-end 64	% realized to target
Agriculture	265	1275	310	1325	360	4925	4828	102
Industry	275	425	150	467	192	1819	1877	97
Building	101	210	109	145	44	632	619	102
Transport	144	209	65	332	188	1301	810	160
Commerce	386	532	146	568	182)	2221	2326	95
Finance	45	63	18	51	6)			
Rent	141	177	36	203	62	842	805	104
Govt.	179	242	179	273	94)	2016	1827	110
Services	164	227	63	230	66)			
TOTAL	2400	3360	960	3594	1194	13716	13092	104

Achievements were near to target. Incomes from Industry and Commerce were below target while other sectors were above target enobling the Plan, for July 1960 - end 1964, get overfulfilled by 4%.

3 - EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

Labor Force and The Unemployed in 1964

	Agriculture	Industry, Mining, Power & Fuel	Transport & Communi-cations	Building	Commerce & Finance	Services	Total
Labor force	633 325	167 048	43 047	72 146	138 114	208 099	1 264 780
Unemployed	80 060	11 971	4 863	21 173	3 487	22 392	143 947
% of Unemployed	12 %	7 %	11 %	29 %	2 %	10 %	11 %

Fifty per cent of the labor force is in Agriculture where unemployment is 12%. The highest rate of unemployment is in Building due to the stagnation of this sector.

Labor Force and The Unemployed in 1961

	Agriculture	Industry, Mining, Power & Fuel	Transport & Communi-cations	Building	Commerce & Finance	Services	Total
Labor Force	625 360	140 940	37 208	84 316	129 713	176 943	1 194 480
Unemployed	46 020	9 946	3 631	25 359	4 554	18 568	108 078
% of Unemployed	7 %	7 %	9 %	30 %	3 %	10 %	9 %

By comparing 1961 with 1964 figures, we find that unemployment increased during the latter year due to the increase in population and thereby in the labour force without a sufficient increase in investment. We have already noted earlier the decline in fixed capital formation.

Average productivity Per Worker in 1964
at Base Year Prices

	Agriculture	Industry, Mining, Power & Fuel	Transport & Commu-nications	Building	Commerce, Finance, Rent	Services	Total
National Income	1325	467	332	145	822	503	3594
Employed	556 265	155 077	38 184	50 973	134 627	185 707	1 120 833
Average Produc-tivity per worker (L.S.)	2 381	3 011	8 694	2 844	6 105	2 708	3 206

Comments : The high figure for productivity of the Worker in Transport and Communications is because it includes oil royalties. As for Power and Fuel and Industry, these sectors are naturally capital intensive.

Productivity per worker is graded as follows : 1- Transport & Communications 2- Commerce & Finance 3- Industry, Power & Fuel 4- Building 5- Services 6- Agriculture.

Productivity in agriculture is lower than in other fields as it still depends in some areas on traditional methods, masked unemployment exists in some areas, the farmers have a lower standard of education and finally the most active villagers tend to migrate to the towns.

Average Productivity per Worker
in 1961

	Agriculture	Industry, Mining, Power & Fuel	Transport	Building	Commerce, Finance, Rent	Services	Total
National Income (million L.S.)	829	352	249	117	546	403	2496
Employed	574 340	130 994	33 577	58 957	125 159	158 375	1 086 402
Average Productivity	1430	2687	7415	1984	4362	2544	2297

Comparison of Productivity Per Worker 1961 & 1964

	Agriculture		Industry,etc.		Transport		Building		Commerce,etc.		Services		Total	
	1961	1964	61	64	61	64	61	64	61	64	61	64	61	64
National Income (million LS)	829	1325	352	467	249	332	117	145	546	822	403	503	2496	3594
Employed	579340	556265	130994	155077	33577	38184	58957	50973	125159	134627	158375	185707	1086402	1120833
Average Productivity	1430	2381	2687	3011	7415	8694	1984	2844	4362	6105	2544	2708	2297	3206

<u>Comments</u> : Productivity in 1964 compared to 1961 increased in all sectors due to

1 - Better culture and understanding and experience among the workers

2 - Improved health standards

3 - Better means of production.

Income from New Investments and the
Productivity of these Investments in 1962, 63 & 64
at 1956 Prices

	Agriculture	Industry	Transport & Comm.	Other Sectors	Total
1 9 6 2					
Net Capital formation in 1961 (Million L.S.)	96,006	96,936	74,584	198,324	465,850
Increase in National Income in 1962 over 1961	412	35	41	199	687
Productivity per unit of investment	429%	36%	54%	100%	114%
1 9 6 3					
Net Capital formation in 1962 (Million L.S.)	114,046	119,424	67,143	328,601	629,214
Increase in National Income in 1963 over 1962	- 41	56	11	102	128
Productivity per Unit of Investment	-	46%	16%	31%	20%
1 9 6 4					
Net Capital formation in 1963 (Million L.S.)	123,482	117,788	97,936	272,438	611,644
Increase in National Income in 1964 over 1963	125	24	31	103	283
Productivity per Unit of Investment	101%	20%	31%	37%	46%

Comments: Productivity per unit of investment seems greatly dependant on the harvests. Other influences exist too, such as the size of the market, changes in techniques of production, etc.

Capital and Labor Productivity and the Number Employed in 1964

(This table summarizes previous ones)

	Agriculture	Industry	Transport	Others	Total
National Income (Million LS)	1325	467	332	1470	3594
Productivity per Unit of Investment	101%	20%	31%	37%	46%
Average production per worker per year	2381	3011	8694	3959	3206
Number employed	579430	130994	33577	342491	1086402
% of employed to labor force	87%	93%	89%	89%	89%

4 - TRENDS OF CONSUMPTION BY THE PUBLIC & PRIVATE SECTORS

Actual trends, 1960 - 64, at Current Prices (Values L.S. 1 million)

	July 1960 Dec. 1960	%	1961	%	1962	%	1963	%	1964	%	July 1960 Dec. 1964	%
Total consumption	1381	100	2910.5	100	2984.4	100	3113.3	100	3465	100	13854.2	100
Private Sector	1129.5	82	2371	81	2418	81	2546	82	2715	78	11179.5	79
Public "	252	18	539.5	19	566.4	19	567.3	18	750	22	2675.2	21

Trends of Consumption as Foreseen in F.F.Y.P. at 1956 Prices

(Values: L.S. 1 million)

	July 1960 Dec. 1960	%	1961	%	1962	%	1963	%	1964	%	July 1960 Dec. 1964	%
Total consumption	1128	100	2327	100	1472	100	2627	100	2793	100	11347	100
Private Sector	918	81	1892	81	2007	81	2126	81	2252	81	9195	81
Public Sector	210	19	435	19	465	19	501	19	541	19	2152	19

Comments: We cannot compare the two tables as the first is calculated at current prices and the second at 1956 prices. For the same reason we cannot calculate the ratio of consumption to national income.

5 - FOREIGN TRADE AT CURRENT PRICES

Actual Imports, July 1960 - end 1964, compared with F.F.Y.P. estimates
(Values: L.S. 1 million)

	July 60-Dec. 60	%	1961	%	1962	%	1963	%	1964	%	Actual total imports July 60-Dec. 64	%	F.F.Y.P. estimates July 60-Dec. 64	%	% actual to estimate
Total Imports ..	428	100	644	100	862	100	896	100	898	100	3728	100	3622	100	102%
A- Finished goods	131	31	176	27	271	31	309	34	301	34	1168	31	1620	45	72%
B- Semi-finished goods	210	48	304	47	380	45	360	40	389	43	1623	44	900	34	180%
C- Capital goods	137	21	164	26	211	24	227	26	208	23	937	25	1102	31	85%

Comments: Since the above period covers 4 1/2 years, it was considered equal to 90% of the F.F.Y.P. The above table shows that actual imports were near target though the distribution between the above three catagories of imports varied.

Actual Exports July 1960 - end 1964 (Values L.S. 1 million)

	July 60-end 64	1961	1962	1963	1964	July 60-end 64	F.F.Y.P. estimates	% actual to estimates
Exports	202	395	617	721	673	2608	2529	103 %

Comments: Though results slightly exceeded target, annual figures are at current prices and F.F.Y.P. figures at 1956 prices which renders comparison difficult.

6 - GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM, 1964

(Values L.S. 1 million)

Sources	Fixed Prices	Current Prices	Uses	Fixed Prices	Current Prices
1. Gross Product	4120		1. Public & Private Consumption		3465
2. Imports		972.5	2. Gross investment	525	
a- Goods		898.4	3. Exports		918.4
b- Services		74.1	a- Goods		672.6
			b- Services		245.8
TOTAL	4120	972.5		525	4383.4

Comments: It is not possible to effect a comparison between the sources and uses of the funds because some prices at current and others at fixed 1956 rates. The Department of Statistics is actually recomputing the current at fixed rates.

7 - MAJOR ECONOMIC VARIABLES

(A comparison of actual figures of 1964 with the estimates for 1964 and those of 1956)

Variables	Unit	1956	1964 Plan	Actual 1964 at current prices	Actual 1964 at 1956 prices
National product at factor cost	L.S. million	2400	3270	-	3594
Indirect taxes	"	-	-	-	376
Nett National Product	"	-	-	-	3970
Depreciation	"	-	-	-	150
Gross National Product	"	-	-	-	4120
Consumption	"	2125	2847	3465	-
Nett savings	"	275	423	467	-
Gross savings	"	-	-	649	512
Nett investment	"	323	513	476	-
Gross investment	"	-	673	637	525
Foreign Trade Balance	"	-	-	- 12.8	-
Population	1000	4500	4953	-	4953
Labour Force	"	1116	1228	-	1264.8
Number employed	"	-	-	-	1120
Per capita income	L.S.	532	660	-	726
" " consumption	"	472	575	699	-
Productivity per worker	"	2051	2859	3206	-
Consumption rate	%	88.5	87.0	-	-
Nett savings rate	"	11.5	13.0	12.9	-
Nett investment rate	"	13.5	15.6	-	-
Gross " "	"	-	-	-	12.7
Unemployment	"	-	-	-	11.-

IRRIGATION AND LAND RECLAMATION

GENERAL SET-UP

- L.S. 71.792 million were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 34.545 million (48%) were spent.

- L.S. 260.445 million were allocated during the first three stages of the First Five Year Plan (3 1/2 years) of which L.S. 141.348 million (54%) were spent.

- LS.175.540.000 were actually spent during the four stages of the First Five Year Plan (4 1/2 years) equal to 53% of total allocations. Details of allocations and expenditures are shown in the following table :

Values: L.S. 1000

Year	Allocations	Expenditures	%
1960/61	65,435	56,373	86
1961/62	73,530	33,731	46
1962/end 63	121,480	50,891	42
1964	71,792	34,545	48
Total ...	332,237	175,540	53%

IMPLEMENTATIONS:

A - GENERAL AUTHORITY OF THE EUPHRATES1 PROJECT

1 - Euphrates project

This is the most vital long term project in Syria whose implementation will help develop the various economic sectors of the country, such as agriculture and industry., besides its deep repercussions on society. A dam is to be constructed at Tabaka with a net storing capacity of 7.4 billion cubic meters at a level of 300 meters above sea level capable of being raised to 315 meters. Eight hydro-electric generating units on a rock promontory to the right of the dam will produce 1550 million kilowatt hours part of which will be used for pumping water to irrigate 600,000 hectares spread over six regions in the Euphrates basin and Blaikh. Additional areas of lower Khabour can also be irrigated after a survey of the soil, as it contains clay.

Implementations during 1964 were as follows :

* The dam and hydro-electric plant :

- The completion of the final surveys, including the additional geological surveys, requisite for designing the dam and the hydro-electric unit.

- The completion of the road that connects the Aleppo-Rakka highway with the dam site. It is 10 Klm long and 10 Meters wide, the width of the asphalt being 7 meters.

- The project of the dam was completed and submitted by the Swedish company F.B.B.
- The documents necessary for the book of conditions of the international tender was completed and submitted by the Swedish company F.B.B.
- The studies on the residential town and the book of conditions for the second group of houses to be constructed there were completed.

* The irrigation net-work :

- Agreement was concluded with the firm of Sir Alexander Gibb of the United Kingdom to design the irrigation and draining networks for the first stage that would cover 200,000 hectares in Blaikh basin and the west bank of the Euphrates. This includes the design of the net-work for the 30,000 hectare pilot project whose success will determine the extent of success to be expected in the development of agriculture in the region.
- The firm of Sir Alexander Gibb has begun the design of the irrigation network for the pilot project situated in the Blaikh basin.

* General studies :

- Nedeko submitted, early in 1964, its report on the economic feasibility of the project.
- Nedeko submitted a report on the agricultural economics and social aspects of the project. It dealt mainly and in detail on the administration of the project; the way to exploit the land; the type of crop rotation to apply; the optimum size of each farm; the problem of settlement; the roads, services, public buildings and agricultural equipment needed. These studies will help determine the type of agricultural policy to be followed .

* Agreement was concluded with a consortium of West German firms to submit an offer by 7 February 1965 for the execution of the first stage and to have some other sectors submit their offers for financing the project.

* Accordingly, the state of the project at the end of 1964 was as follows :

<u>The dam and hydro-electric power</u> : All preparatory studies were completed, the final designs and a time table for execution were drawn.

<u>Irrigation networks</u> : The topographical maps of all the regions were drawn, maps on the irrigability of the land were established, and contracts were concluded for drawing the irrigation network in its final form.

Economic studies : The project was studied from its economic, agricultural and social aspects, its effects on the syrian economy was reviewed and the means for financing it appraised.

L.S. 30.016 million were allocated for the project for 1964 of which L.S. 6.015 million (20%) were spent. L.S. 18.600 were spent on the project during the first three stages (3 1/2 years) of the First Five Year Plan. Accordingly, L.S. 24.615 million were spent during the four stages (4 1/2 years) that represent 8.1% of total allocations.

2 - The Khabour River Project

The swedish F.B.B. Company effected a survey and proved the feasibility of irrigating 125,000 hectares in upper Jaziré of which 50,000 hectares are already being irrigated by the private sector through pumps on the river.

The proposed project, therefore, consists in the irrigation of 50,000 hectares to the north of Hassaké by an irrigation network that would receive its waters through pumps on the river; the irrigation of 30,000 hectares in the lower basin of the river; and finally the irrigation of 45,000 hectares in the Abdel Aziz region to the south of Hassaké by a network to be fed by a dam to be constructed at Shadadé to the south of Hassaké. An alternative exists to this dam which consists in storing the water in underground reservoirs at the Ras-el-Ayn basin at the head of the Khabour. These waters will be pumped during the irrigation season to cover the entire 125,000 hectars. During winter, the reservoirs will get filled through rain water.

The following was implemented during 1964:

- The last part of the prospection work effected by Technoimpex of Bulgaria in the basin of the river.
- The final designs and execution plans of the Tel-Tamr irrigation project; most of the studies on the final designs for the irrigation of the area to the north of Hassaké including the region of Tal-Jallad.(The above studies form part of the exploitation surveys effected on the upper Khabour basins by the Bulgarian Vodproekt Company.
- Most of the studies on the construction of the Khabour dam, effected by the Swedish F.B.B. Company.

Implementations effected during the entire First Five Year Plan (4 1/2 years) were as follows :

- The preparatory studies by Soviet experts on the exploitation of the Khabour river and its basin.
- The geological surveys and physical and chemical tests by Geostragifana of Yugoslavia on the soil layers and rocks in the locations suggested for the construction ofthe dam.

- Hydro-geological tests by Technoimpex of Bulgaria.
- The general study on the exploitation of the upper part of the river for irrigation.
- The final study and designs for execution of the irrigation network to the north of Hasaké.
- Surveys and studies to select the location of the dam on the lower part of Khabour. Most of these studies were effected by the Swedish F.B.B. Company.

No final decision has been taken about either of the above two alternatives methods for water utilisation i.e. the construction of a dam or the storage of water underground.

L.S. 770,000 were allocated for this project for 1964 of which L.S. 581,000 (75%) were spent. L.S. 3,792,000 were spent during the first three stages which raises actual expenditures under the First Five Year Plan to L.S. 4,373,000 that represent 5% of total allocations.

B- THE MAJOR PROJECTS AUTHORITY

1 - Ghab and Acharné project

This project consists in the drainage of 35,000 hectares; the construction of irrigation and drainage networks for 50,000 hectares in the Ghab and 22,000 hectares in Tar el-Oula - Asharné plain; the construction of roads; and various mechanical works, canals, culverts and bridges related to the project.

The following was implemented during 1964 :

1) The irrigation net-work of Tar-el-Oula-Asharné and the roads in this plain were completed. The cost of studies and execution totalled L.S. 22.5 million. Provisional delivery of the project was effected on 1.8.1964 and exploitation started during the succeeding season.

2) The study of the triple canals for Tar el-Oula Asharné was completed by a Yugoslav firm. The cost of execution will be L.S.. 5 million.

3) The second stage of the main irrigation canal G1, from Klm 17 to Klm 34, as well as the relevant mechanical works were completed.

4) 75% of the subsidiary canal for draining flood water of Tal Thalhab village to the Talf drainage canal has been completed.

5) The delivery and installation of 75% of the equipment for the nine pumping units at Jedreen and Talf drainage canal.

6) 20% of the second stage of the G3 main irrigation canal.

7) 25% of the secondary irrigation and drainage canals for the G2 canal.

8) 23% of the frist group of irrigation and drainage canals and roads in the western part of the Ghab which covers 7,100 hectares. It is to be noted that this group will cost L.S. 10.283 million.

9) The second group of irrigation and drainage canals and roads in the central and northern parts of the Ghab that cover 12,500 hectares. This group will cost L.S. 7.907 million and 13% thereof was completed in 1964.

10) The third group of irrigation and drainage canals and roads in the eastern part of the Ghab. This group will cost L.S. 10.886 million and 10% was completed during 1964.

11) 30% of the topographic maps by photogrametry of the Ghab was effected by the Italian company Aera.

12) The execution of the final stage that equals 15% of the 8 meter high retaining wall and drains at Talf together with their constructional works. This will enable the storage of 250 million cubic meters in Rastan Dam. This project has cost L.S. 3.6 million.

13) The completion of the Karkour regulator in the northern segment of the Ghab for draining surplus water from the drains and the construction of five bridges on the main drains at Mokhlat. This project costs L.S. 1.2 million and 75% thereof was completed.

14) 75% was completed of the retaining wall for Lake Ayn-el-Taka that will be used for fish breeding.

15) Additional constructional work for the Rastan and Mahardé dams.

16) Studies are proceeding about the small dams that regulate the flow in Rastan and Sarout basins.

17) The Skailabyé-Krayem road, the Mahardé dam - Sayjar road, the Skailabyé - Asharné road and the Tar el-Oula Asharné road networks were completed.

18) 5% of the Asharné - Mirdash road was levelled and asphalted.

19) 15% of the eleven residential houses for the guards of the Tar el-Oula - Asharné canals.

20) The following contracts were concluded during 1964 :

- The construction of Rastan - Jidreen - Talf road.
- The construction of the road from Mahardé to Mahardé dam.
- The construction of the fish ponds over 45 hectares in Lake Ayn El-Taka.

Accordingly, 75% of the entire Ghab - Asharné project was completed by the end of 1964. Details of implementations since execution started till the end of 1964 were as follows :

D a m s :

1) Rastan dam, the hydro-electric station and various constructional works at a total cost of L.S. 45 million.

2) Mahardé dam, the Mahardé - Sayjar tunnel and various constructional works at a total cost of L.S. 20 million.

3) The Asharné regulator, with its canals, bridges and gates at a total cost of L.S. 3 million.

4) Jidreen retention wall and Talf canal with its pumping units at a total cost of L.S. 3.6 million.

Irrigation and drainage systems :

5) The entire irrigation and drainage systems of Asharné which covers an area of 22,000 hectares.

6) The first and second stages of the main canals G1, G2, G3 and G4 together with the necessary constructional works.

7) Na'our-Karkour irrigation system in area VI that covers 1350 hectares.

8) The irrigation system of the southern and south eastern segment in area V that covers 7150 hectares.

9) Various irrigation systems that cover 10,000 hectares in areas II-1 and II-2. Accordingly, 44,000 hectares are covered by irrigation and drains system and 28,000 hectares remain to be so covered during the second five year plan. These systems have cost till the end of 1964 about L.S. 60 million.

Roads and Bridges :

10) The 22 Klm long Shaizar - Skailabyé road.

11) The 14 Klm long Skailabyé - Krayem road.

12) The 15 Klm long Skailabyé - Asharné road.

13) The Skailabyé - Ayn el-Taka - Mirdash road.

14) The Douair - Jisr el-Shoughour road.

15) The 1.5 Klm long road between Harabnafsé bridge and the railway.

- L.S. 24.860 million were allocated for the Ghab and Asharné project during 1964 of which L.S. 16.713 million (67%) were spent.

- L.S. 91.055 million were spent during the first three stages of the First Five Year Plan.

- L.S. 107.768 million were spent during the four stages (4 1/2 years) of the First Five Year Plan that represent 88% of total allocations.

2 - The Rouge Project

This project aimed at the drainage of 4300 hectares. At first, a 4300 meter long draining tunnel was constructed at Bal'a village. Then a main irrigation canal with subsidiary canals was constructed from the north-western spring to cover 1700 hectares and a main irrigation canal with subsidiary canals to cover 1,900 hectares in the southern segment. A drain system that terminates at the draining tunnel was also laid.

During 1964, 35% of the contract for re-inforcing the retention walls of the springs and repairing its construction works were effected.

Accordingly, the following was implemented since the project was begun till end 1964 :

- Upon draining the swamp, the main drains system, begun before the First Five Year Plan, was completed.

- 1500 hectares were covered by drains and irrigation systems which raised the total area rendered arable to 4,300 hectares.

- 5 houses for the gardians and two for the engineers at the springs were built.

In 1962, the Ministry of Agrarian Reform took over the project and distributed land lots to 1000 families at an average of 3.5 hectares per family.

L.S. 422,000 were allocated the project for 1964 and L.S.251,000 (59%) were spent.

L.S. 5.012 million were actually spent during the first three stages (3 1/2 years) of the First Five Year Plan.

L.S. 5.623 million were spent during the four stages of the First Five Year Plan, that represent 70% of total allocations.

3 - The Sinn River Project

This project consists in harnessing the waters of this river, that flow at the rate of about 5.5 cubic meters per second in order to irrigate 9000 hectares. A pumping station, using generated hydro-electric power, was first constructed to raise water 20 meters to a main canal that irrigates 3200 hectares, including 450 hectares irrigated by gravity flow irrigation at a height of 11.70 meters above sea level. This was completed before the First Five Year Plan.

The new project, under the First Five Year Plan, aims at pumping water to a height of 50 meters where 22 Klm long main canal and 23 subsidiary canals would irrigate 3700 hectares. The water is to be raised to this level through the diesel oil pumping unit "A" that generates power to another pump "C" at the 50 meter level. This latter pump raises water to a level of 80 meters above sea level to irrigate 2060 hectares.

The areas to be irrigated are as follows :

A r e a	Elevation above sea-level	Method of Irrigation	Area in hectares	Water flow (liters/second)
Soukas	11.7 meters	Flow, below dam	450	225
Djableh area	11.7-26 "	Pumping, from Station A	2750	1375
New network	26-50 "	" "	3700	2035
Higher "	50-80 "	" C	2060	1135
			8960	4770

The following was implemented during 1964 :

- 80% of the first segment of the secondary canals up to the 50 meter level (12 canals) and the constructional works there-on.

- 15% of the second segment of the secondary canals from canal 13 to 23 and the constructional works there-on.

- 15% of the main "A" pumping unit and subsidiary "C" pumping unit with the constructional works there-on.

- The delivery and installation of 35% of the pumping and electric generating equipment.

- 35% of the buildings (two administration rooms and quarters for the guards).

- 70% of the two fuel tanks of the main pumping unit.

Accordingly, the following was implemented since the project was begun till end 1964 :

3200 hectares were equipped with an irrigation and drains system before the First Five Year Plan and 3000 hectares during that plan; the main pumping unit "A" was installed; the main canal to a height of 50 meters and the constructional work there-on; the administration building, rest-house and quarters for the guards; the installation of the water pumping pipes from A and C pumping units as well as the installation of the latter unit; laying the 10 Klm long power transmission cable between A and C units. All this represents the completion of 65% of the project.

L.S. 5.491 million were allocated for 1964 of which L.S.4.936 million (90%) were spent.

L.S. 3.696 million were spent during the first three stages of the First Five Year Plan.

L.S. 8.632 million were spent during the four stages of the First Five Year Plan that represents 54% of total allocations.

4 - The Yarmuk River Project

This project aims at the utilisation of the Zaizoun, Tell Shehab and Asha'ri springs in the Hauran plain of southern Syria, that flow into the Yarmuk river, for the irrigation of 6540 hectares of which 2,200 hectares in Mzeirib region were already benefitting of flow irrigation before the First Five Year Plan. Therefore, it was envisaged to irrigate a further 3600 hectares through pumping water to a central irrigation system and 1740 hectares through pumping to an upper irrigation system. Power from the hydro-electric generators at the Tell Shehab thermal unit is to be used for that purpose.

The following was implemented during 1964 :

- The final stage in the construction of canals from Zaizoun to Tell Shehab and from Ajami to Ash'ari, together with their constructional work.
- 65% of the civil engineering work for the pumping units at Zaizoun and Ash'ari, thereby getting completed.
- 50% of the secondary irrigation canals of the upper and central irrigation systems. This was effected by the Ministry of Public Works.
- 45% of the power generating units were delivered and installed.
- 65% of the road between Tell Shehab and the power generating unit.
- The water pumping pipes to the upper and central systems were laid.

Accordingly, the following was implemented since the project was inaugurated till end 1964 :

- The pumping lines from Zaizoun to the canal that connects it with Tell Shehab, from Tell Shehab to the central irrigation system and from Ash'ari to the upper irrigation system.
- 65% of the secondary canals in the central and upper irrigation systems.

- The buildings of the pumping installations at Zaizoun, Ash'ari, El-Aji and Tell-Shehab, quarters for the guards and the engineers.

The above represents 65% of the entire project.

L.S. 5.302 million were allocated for 1964 of which L.S.2.640 million (50%) were spent.

L.S. 6.437 million were spent during the first three stages of the First Five Year Plan.

L.S. 9.077 million were spent under the four stages (4 1/2 years) of the First Five Year Plan that represent 114% of total allocations.

5 - The Upper Orontes Basin

This project aims at the utilisation of upper Orontes waters near the Lebanese frontier in order to irrigate 7,000 hectares, improve the irrigation system of 22,000 hectares in the Homs-Hama plain and generate hydro-electric power at Lake Kattiné.

The preliminary studies were effected by soviet firms and the detailed ones on the exploitation of the resources and arable land of the upper Orontes were effected by the Yugoslav Energo-Project company which offered two alternative solutions. It was then requested to study a third alternative that consists of constructing an irrigation system and the reconstruction of the Homs-Hama irrigation system but not the generation of hydro-electric power. Nothing was implemented during 1964 as the selection of any one of the three alternatives depends on the water negotiations with Lebanon.

- L.S. 100,000 were allocated for 1964 but not spent.

- L.S. 653,000 were spent under the First Five Year Plan that represent 1.4% of the total allocations.

C - THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS

1 - The draining system of upper Maghas

This project consists in the construction of one main and several subsidiary drainage canals for the flood water that gathers on the low lands on both sides of the Tell Maghas irrigation project in Hassaké governorate. This will also help reduce soil salinity caused by this water.

The remaining 15% of the project was completed during 1964.

- L.S. 25,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 20,000 (80%) were spent.

- L.S. 105,000 were allocated for 1962/end 63 and 1964 of which L.S. 70,000 (67%) were spent.

2 - The reconstruction of old dams

Thisproject aims at the reconstruction of various small dams all over the country. During 1964, 60% of the Masir dam in Der'a governorate was completed. It is 35 meters long, 2 meters high and 1.4 meter wide.

As for Rasas dam in Soueda, the two side walls were constructed, the walls covered and the project completed.

Accordingly, under the First Five Year Plan, ten small storage dams were reconstructed. Studies on several small dams in the governorates of Der'a and Soueda were also effected.

- L.S. 34,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 32,000 (95%) were spent.

- L.S. 102,000 were spent during 1962/end 63.

- L.S. 184,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 134,000 (73%) were spent.

3 - Survey of Water Resources of Syria

Surveys of the water resources of the following four basins are to be undertaken: Damascus, Aleppo, Orontes and the coast.

L.S. 25,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 3,000 (12%) were spent on the purchase of some equipment necessary for the survey.

4 - Homs flood prevention project

This project consists in the diversion of flood waters that inflict on Homs and their utilisation for irrigation. A retention dam is to be constructed at Maskané, a 6 Klm diversion canal to be laid and a bridge for the Damascus-Homs road built over it.

During 1964, the Maskané dam was completed, three kilometers of the diversion canal opened and the bridge completed, all as originally planned.

This project was started in 1964 when L.S. 600,000 were allocated of which L.S. 595,000 (99%) were spent.

5 - Jisr el-Shoughour flood prevention project

A drainage canal for the flood water is to be constructed at a cost of about L.S. 70,000. The project was begun in 1964 and the first part completed. This consists of a 90 meter long reinforced concrete canal and the connection of the canal with the bridge inside the town.

L.S. 73,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 15,000 (21%) were spent.

6 - Topographic surveys and photogrammetry

This project covers the irrigation installations, Lake Kattiné and Orontes in Homs governorate.

L.S. 7,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 6573 were spent on the purchase of some equipment.

D - MINISTRY OF AGRARIAN REFORM

1 - Irrigation projects

The Ministry of Agrarian Reform is executing small irrigation projects whose details are presented here-under :

* Irrigation project of the Ghab cow station :

This station is located near the village of Jubb Ramlé, 35 kilometers west of Hama. Two wells were opened to irrigate 140 hectares. They will be equipped during 1965.

* Ghizlanyé irrigation project :

This village lies 30 kilometers east of Damascus. A water reservoir and plastic pipes are to be provided for irrigation of 2.5 hectares. The latter were delivered but not officially received from the contractor.

* Syal irrigation project :

This project is 15 Klm to the west of Abou-Kamal. It aims at the irrigation of 1000 hectares of fallow state domain through the construction of an uncemented canal system and the erection of one main and one secondary pumping units on the Euphrates. Only the main canal was opened and the secondary pumping unit purchased.

* Manajeer irrigation project :

This project lies 65 kilometers to the west of Kamishly and aims at the irrigation of 100 hectares of fallow expropriated land through the installation of two pumping units.

The project was completed.

- L.S. 408,000 were allocated for above project during 1964 of which L.S. 240,000 (60%) were spent.
- L.S. 286,000 were spent during the first three stages of the First Five Year Plan.
- L.S. 526,000 were spent under the First Five Year Plan equal to 35% of allocations.

2 - The development of the Ghab

This project aims at undertaking, in collaboration with the Special Fund of the United Nations, a survey of the Ghab including field experiments and studies about the best way to exploit the Ghab. Technicians are to be trained specially for that purpose.

Implementation was begun in 1963. Certain field experiments were effected at Na'our-Joureen and reports drawn on the water resources, economic conditions of the farms and hydrological conditions.

During 1964, the following reports were submitted :

- Report on the utilisation and distribution system of water resources.
- The drains system.
- Agricultural system.
- The plantation.
- The regulation of Orontes water.

Further, various equipments, including six cars, were purchased for effecting the above surveys.

A G R I C U L T U R E

GENERAL SET-UP

Allocations and expenditures under the First Five Year Plan were as follows :

(Values L.S. 1000)

Y e a r	Allocations	Expenditures	%
1960/61	26,656	15,391	58
1961/62	27,687	5,933	21
1962/end 63	32,339	7,836	24
1964	8,709	7,166	82
TOTAL	95,391	36,326	38

A - PROJECTS OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

1 - Agricultural guidance

Projects here aim at the establishment of 60 agricultural guidance units and 6 mobile agricultural guidance units per year. It appeared, however, during 1963 that the mobile units are better replaced by stations.

The following was implemented during 1964 :

- Three stations, located at the administrative centers of Katana, Mahardé and Jablé were established. Each consists of one agricultural engineer, a number of technical assistants and workers, besides means of transport and necessary equipment.
- The purchase of four mobile sprayers, 100 automatic sprayers carried on the back, 65 enlarging lenses, 20 light traps, six furrows and some library equipment.
- The purchase of various products such as fertilizers, sowing seeds and insecticides.
- The establishment of 172 units for guidance on the use of fertilizers in cotton growing.
- The establishment of 96 general guidance units.

The following was implemented during the First Five Year Plan :

- The formation of 16 mobile guidance units.
- The establishment of over 800 different agricultural guidance units.
- The organization of annual festivals for the important crops such as cotton in Aleppo, beet-roots in Homs, potatoes in Serghaya, grapes in Soueda, apples in Kuneitra and cereals in Kamishly.

- The organization of training courses.
- The publication of 17 agricultural guidance bulletins.

L.S. 615,000 were allocated these projects during 1964 of which L.S. 549,000 (89%) were spent.

L.S. 885,000 were spent during the first three stages (3 1/2 years) of the First Five Year Plan.

L.S. 1.434 million were spent under the First Five Year Plan or 80% of total allocations.

2 - Horticulture

* Fruit bearing trees : Projects here aim at the production of 2.2 million tree saplings per year and the increase in the use of fertilizers for trees.

* Vegetables : Four experimental stations are to be set up, the local production of seeds is to be supervised, and the general standard of cultivation to be improved.

* Bees : New foreign breeds are to be introduced and about 1000 wooden hives to be distributed.

* Silk : 7000 boxes of silk-worm eggs are to be imported annually, a refrigerator to be established for preserving them, an experimental station to be set-up, and a silk-reeling plant to be built.

The following were implemented during 1964 :

- A 60 meter well was opened and an engine was purchased for one of the stations.
- Seeds and fertilizers were purchased.
- Secondary works at the Dreikish silk plant e.g. painting the walls.
- The construction of a warehouse at the Dreikish silk plant.

The following was implemented under the First Five Year Plan:

- The production of 1.7 million tree saplings every year at 26 stations that were distributed in all the governorates at symbolic prices or gratis.
- Experiments on the cultivation of vegetables were undertook; improved melon seeds were packed in one kilogram boxes for sale; and improved tomato seeds were distributed.

- The establishment of two model bee farms, one in Madaya, Damascus governorate, and one in Lattakié governorate.

- 2050 wooden bee hives were distributed to replace the clay hives.

- An automatic silk seeling plant was established at Dreikish in Lattakié governorate.

- A refrigerator was constructed in Lattakié governorate for the preservation of imported silk-worm eggs until distribution.

- The importation of 7000 boxes of silk-worm eggs from Italy and Japan during each of the first two years of the First Five Year Plan, 8000 boxes during the third year and 1400 boxes from Japan for autumn breeding. Since then, importation proceeded at its annual average.

L.S. 62,000 were allocated for the above projects during 1964 of which L.S. 38,000 (61%) were spent.

L.S. 1.079 million were spent during the first three stages of the First Five Year Plan.

L.S. 1,117,000 were spent on these projects under the First Five Year Plan that represent 40% of total allocations.

3 - Quarantines and Agricultural Protection

Projects here consist in the prevention of certain pests from entering Syria, such as locusts; the combat of existing pests in the country; and the supervision of the import and export of agricultural products.

The following was implemented during 1964 :

- Various chemicals for combatting agricultural pests were purchased.

- Two airplanes were rented with their equipment and crew for combatting cotton pests in Rakka, Ghab and Homs, and olive trees pests in Idleb.

- Certain works were effected on the pasteurisation station in Lattakie e.g. carpenting and painting.

The following was implemented under the First Five Year Plan:

- Large quantities of chemicals for combatting the pests were purchased, anti-pest campaigns were organised and the private sector purchased relevant equipment for this purpose through the Agricultural Bank and the Ministry of Agrarian Reform.

- Eight cars, 32 motor-cycles and several sprayers were purchased.

- Two agricultural quarantines, one in Jdaydet Yabous (Damascus governorate) and one in Dabousyé (Homs governorate) were operated.

- A pasteurisation station was built in Lattakié that still requires some complimentary work e.g. painting.

L.S. 558,000 were allocated the above projects in 1964 of which L.S. 449,000 (80%) were spent.

L.S. 1,828,000 were spent during the first three stages of the plan.

L.S. 2,277,000 were spent on these projects under the First Five Year Plan that represent 63% of total allocations.

4 - Forestation

Forestation projects aim at the following :

1 - The survey of 150 hectares of forests in the governorate of Lattakié and the region of Massyaf.

2 - Opening 350 Klm of roads in order to facilitate the exploitation of forests, and the establishment of 25 Klm of lines for the isolation of forest fires.

3 - The employment of a sufficient number of forest guards, the establishment of telephone and wireless networks and the purchase of cars in order to put down forest fires.

4 - The annual production of 5 million forest tree saplings, 4 million of which are to be planted by the state and one million distributed among farmers.

5 - The execution of a forestation program to produce the wood requirements for industry.

6 - The exploitation of forests in a manner that would ensure a balance between the quantities consumed for industrial purposes and the new ones getting planted.

7 - Undertaking experiments for the improvement of forests and the extraction of various chemical products.

During 1963 a 3 Klm long road was opened.

The following was implemented under the First Five Year Plan :

- 1.7 million tree saplings were produced during the first year, 5 million during the second and third years, and 3.5 million during the fourth year.

- 1158 hectares were forested during the second and third years of the Plan.

- 28 Klm of forest roads were opened and 6 Klm of lines isolating fires were laid.

- 40 forest guards were appointed.

- Experiments were made on poplar and eucaliptus trees.

- A mechanical scaw was built at the centre of forest research in Lattakié.

L.S. 65,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 34,000 (52%) were spent.

L.S. 1,763,000 were spent during the first three stages.

L.S. 1,797,000 were spent under the First Five Year Plan that represent 24% of total allocations.

5 - Experimental Centres and Stations

The following centres and stations are to be equipped and completed: Damascus laboratories; Aleppo laboratories; Research station for irrigated crops in Rakka; Experimental agricultural stations in the Rouge, Idlib; The Haimo research station of dry farming crops in Kamishly; Agricultural centre in Hasaké; Agricultural centre in the Ghab; Serghaya research centre; Yabroud research centre; Wadi-el-Azeeh research centre for grazing grounds.

The following was implemented in 1964 :

- Contracts were concluded with seven experts on cotton, desert areas affairs, poultry and horticulture.

- An engine and a trolley were purchased for the Damascus laboratories.

- Constructional works were completed on the buildings of the Damascus laboratories.

- It can be stated that all the centres and stations included in the First Five Year Plan were completed and equipped by the end of 1964 except some constructional works at the centres and stations of Rouge, Rakka, Kamishly,and Aleppo and Damascus laboratories. These will get completed under the second five year plan.

L.S. 276,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 231,000 (87%) were spent.

L.S. 5.182 million were spent during the first three stages of the First Five Year Plan.

L.S. 5.413 million were spent under the First Five Year Plan or 83% of total allocations.

6 - Animal husbandry and fisheries

* Water and fodder for the sheep :

  65 wells are to be opened and equipped in the desert areas in addition to 46 wells opened before the First Five Year Plan, a store for fodder is to be built in addition to seven stores completed before the First Five Year Plan; grazing is to be organized and grazing grounds to be protected.

* Improvement of breeds :

  Local breeds are to be improved; foreign strains to be introduced; the improvement of the animal breeding farms in Fidio (Lattakié) and Deir-el-Hajar (Damascus); and the establishment of artificial insemenation centres.

* Veterinary projects :

  Two additional mobile veterinary units are to be formed for touring the desert. These will consist of 4 cars, 16 veterinarians, 4 drivers, 8 boxes of equipment. Fifty other units are to be formed to consist of 50 veterinarians, 50 veterinary doctors and 200 veterinary assistants. Finally, six main veterinary centres and 38 veterinary stations are to be established in the governorates.

* Fisheries :

  Sea and river fishing techniques are to be improved; fishing in rivers and lakes is to be supervised. Fish breeding ponds are to be established; and the fishermen to be joined in co-operatives.

The following was implemented during 1964 :

- All the wells and tank trucks were operated and maintained in good order in order to ensure water for the sheep in the desert.
- An electric pumpwas purchased for one well in the desert.
- 7915 of various types of fodder for sheep were distributed.
- A telephone line was installed, water spraying equipment was purchased for the two centres of Fidio and Deir-el-Hajar.

- A store for fodder, a garage, a sun shade, pumps, and the foundations of the engine room were laid at Deir-el-Hajar centre.
- An electric motor was purchased for the veterinary centre at Lattakié.
- A side-walk, iron gates and the water network were built for the veterinary centre at Kuneitra.
- Four japanese veterinary doctors were employed.
- 5000 cows were examined and 98 destroyed for having contagious deseases.

The following was implemented under the First Five Year Plan till the end of 1964 :

Water and fodder : 50 wells were opened and fully equipped; 7 stores were constructed; an agreement was concluded with the F.A.O. for the protection of 400,000 hectares of grazing land; the distribution of fodder among persons with grazing rights in the above areas; the storage of 5000 tons of barley and other fodder for cases of emergency.

Imrpovement of strains : The completion of the Deir-el-Hajar and Fidio centres; the completion and operation of five artificial insemination centres in five governorates; completion of the fish breeding ponds in Kal'et-el-Madeek. Laying small fish in Lake Kattiné, Lake Mas'adé and Rastan Dam.

Veterinary projects : 20 veterinary units were formed and equipped; 4 veterinary centres were established and operated in four governorates; buildings for four veterinary stations were rented in four localities; the veterinary laboratories were operated.

Regarding all the above projects, L.S. 1.620 million were allocated of which L.S. 1.538 million (95%) were spent. L.S. 4.059 million were spent during the first three stages of the plan. Finally, L.S. 5.597 million were spent under the First Five Year Plan that represent 69% of total allocations.

7 - Agricultural education and training

Certain constructional works were to be effected on the buildings of the agricultural schools of Bouka, Salamyé, and Deir-Ezzor; two new schools in Rakka and Der'a; a school for fish breeding at Kal'et el-Madeek in the Ghab; and centres of agricultural technical training in the Kamishly.

The following was implemented in 1964 :

- 300 cubic meters of foundations at the school of Der'a.
- A well was opened and the construction of a water tank was contracted for Haimo centre.
- Various training equipment, a trolley, a tractor and their accessories were purchased for Haimo centre.
- A trolley and its accessories were purchased for the Kal'et el-Madeek school.

The following was implemented under the First Five Year Plan:

- The construction and operation of four dairies at the schools of Lattakié, Deir Ezzor, Aleppo and Damascus (the latter two schools are now faculties attached to the universities of Damascus and Aleppo).
- An agricultural school was built, equipped and operated at Rakka.
- A lot was purchased and the foundations dug for an agricultural school in Der'a.
- The construction and operation of a training centre on agricultural machineries in Kamishly.
- A centre was established and operated in the Ghab for training on fish breeding.

L.S. 376,000 were allocated for the above projects during 1964 of which L.S. 196,000 (52%) were spent.

L.S. 1.205 million were spent under the first three stages of the First Five Year Plan.

L.S. 1.401 million were spent under the First Five Year Plan which represent 7% of total allocations.

8 - Agricultural census

Allocations were appropriated only as of 1964 when the areas and productivity of wheat and barley in Hassaké and Rakka governorates were estimated on the basis of the random sample method.

L.S. 40,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 29,000 (72%) were spent.

B - PROJECTS OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRARIAN REFORM

1 - Animal husbandry

Centres for the development of improved strains are to be established. In particular, two cow farms in Deir Ezzor and in Jubb Ramlé (Ghab), a poultry station in Hama and a veterinary project were envisaged.

The following was implemented in 1964 :

- A shed and an automatic milking unit were established at the cow farm in the Ghab.
- 6 housing units and a warehouse were built in the Deir Ezzor cow farm.
- Various equipments were purchased for the Deir Ezzor and Ghab farms.
- 83 Dutch cows and 40 Damascus cows were purchased for the Ghab and Deir Ezzor farms; the price of 19 cows and two bulls purchased in 1963 was paid.
- The shed, a new warehouse and water installations at the Hama poultry farm were completed.
- Various equipments for the Hama poultry farm were purchased.
- Two station wagons were purchased to be used as mobile veterinary units.
- Contracts were concluded with two Japanese veterinary doctors.

The following was implemented under the First Five Year Plan:

- The completion and operation of the Hama poultry farm that has a capacity for 10,000 birds and produces annually 500,000 chicks and 500,000 eggs.
- The greater part of the Ghab and Deir Ezzor cow farms was completed and they are being operated. Each farm can have 600 cows with a number of calves, and produces 250 calves a year. The Ghab farm has at present 350 cows and the Deir Ezzor farm 160 cows.
- Two cow farms, one in Hmaymyé (Aleppo) and the other in Kitban (Idlib) were expropriated under the agrarian reform law, repaired and 100 cows brought into them.

L.S. 1.337 million were allocated for animal husbandry for 1964 of which L.S. 1.147 (86%) were spent.

L.S. 2.433 million were spent under the first three stages of the First Five Year Plan.

L.S. 3.580 were spent under the First Five Year Plan.

2 - Stores and co-operatives buildings

Projects here aim at the construction of buildings necessary for the administration of agrarian reform and the storage of crops. They consist of the construction of stores, administration and residential quarters, sheds for motors, villages and public utilities.

The following was implemented in 1964 :

- 14 houses were built for the supervisors of co-operatives in various governorates.
- 6 schools were built in agrarian reform villages.
- 16 stores were built in various governorates.
- 3 sheds for motors in Rakka, Hama and Deir Ezzor.

The following was implemented under the First Five Year Plan:

- 30 houses for supervisors of co-operatives.
- 5 administration buildings in Hassaké and Ghab.
- 6 schools in the villages.
- 121 stores for crops in various governorates.
- 19 sheds for motors.

L.S. 900,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 663,000 (74%) were spent.

L.S. 156,000 were spent during the first three stages of the First Five Year Plan.

L.S. 819,000 were spent under the First Five Year Plan.

3 - Automotive equipment

Cars, motor-cycles, electric units, engines, tractors and sprayers were to be purchased in order to better utilise agrarian reform land.

The following was purchased in 1964 :

- 51 jeeps and pick-ups.
- 13 pumping units and their accessories.
- 130 sprayers.

The following was purchased under the First Five Year Plan:

- Various agricultural equipment.
- 75 cars of various types.
- Two tractors.
- 16 metallic sheds for motors manufactured by the Defence Industries Authority.

- A number of tools and equipment for surveying work.
- Two electric units.
- 40 motorcycles.
- 13 mobile pumping units.
- 130 sprayers.

L.S. 1.029 million were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 867,000 (84%) were spent.

L.S. 2.302 million were spent during the first three stages of the First Five Year Plan.

L.S. 3.169 million were spent under the First Five Year Plan.

C - THE MAJOR PROJECTS AUTHORITY

1 - Underground Water Reserves

The Major Projects Authority prospects for underground water reserves in Jaziré for purposes of irrigation and in the Desert for ensuring drinking water to the sheep.

The following was implemented in 1964 :

- Three wells were opened in the Desert.
- Four wells were opened in Tartous.
- All operating wells were maintained in good order.

The following was implemented under the First Five Year Plan:

- Prospection for underground water reserves in the Jaziré in co-operation with the U.N. Special Fund. Forty experimental wells were opened. Further, hydrological, geological and other surveys were effected that led to practical results about underground water reserves.
- Prospection for underground water resources in the Desert was effected. Fifty wells were opened and fully equipped for operation.

L.S. 390,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 227,000 (58%) were spent.

L.S. 4,634,000 were spent under the first three stages of the First Five Year Plan.

L.S. 4,861,000 were spent under the First Five Year Plan that represent 48% of total allocations.

2 - S i l o s

Eleven silos are to be constructed in Kamishly, Tell Alo, Hasaké, Derbasyé, Ras el-Ayn, Aleppo, Tell Abyad, Hama, Homs, Ezra and Damascus. They can store a total of 294,000 tons.

Further, three centres for improving sowing seeds, that can have 30,000 tons are to be constructed in Rakka, Kal'et el-Madeek and Kamishly, besides a plant for the production of 50,000 tons of fodder per year in Aleppo.

During 1964, a contract for studies and supervision of works was executed. The preliminary studies, 80% of the detailed studies and the economic feasibility report were completed.

The following was implemented under the First Five Year Plan:

Contacts were effected with foreign consultation and financing houses; contracts were concluded with some foreign sectors to finance parts of the projects; studies for locating the positions of the silos, digging the foundations, undertaking civil engineering, mechanical and electric works were completed. By the end of 1964, the project became ready for execution. It will cost about L.S. 89 million.

L.S. 1,450,000 were allocated for 1964. L.S. 1,198,000 (83%) were spent, of which L.S. 1,105,000 were drawn from documentary credits.

L.S. 2,218,000 were spent during the first three stages of the First Five Year Plan.

L.S. 3,416,000 were spent under the First Five Year Plan that represent 7% of total allocations.

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INDUSTRY AND MINING

Allocations and expenditures under the First Five Year Plan on the implementation of Industry and Mining Projects were :

Year	Allocations (L.S.1000)	Expenditures L.S.1000)	%
1960/61	17,359	9,372	54
1961/62	45,320	10,264	23
1962/end 1963	34,914	11,214	32
1964	11,448	8,629	75
Total ...	109,041	39,479	36%

PART I - INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

THE AUTHORITY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

L.S. 10.229 million were allocated for industrial projects during 1964 of which L.S. 7.359 million (82%) were spent as follows :

Nitrogen Plant

Agreement was concluded with the Soviet Union to establish a nitrogen plant with an annual capacity of 110,000 tons of fertilizers that contain 34% nitrogen. Gasoil or Gasoline is to be used as raw material and the plant is to be located therefore at Lake Kattiné near the Homs Petroleum Refinery. Construction was to be in two phases, the first ending in 1964 with a capacity of 55,000 tons, and the second in 1966 adding a further 55,000 tons.

L.S. 979,000 were allocated for this project under the 1964 plan of which L.S. 296,000 (30%) were spent). Implementations actually effected during this year were :

1 - The technicians of the authority returned from training in the Soviet Union.

2 - Offers for the ammonia unit were received and delegates were sent by the authority to Copenhagen.

3 - The book of conditions for affecting the requisite measurements on the landwhere the plant is to be erected was drawn.

4 - The book of conditions for constructing the provisional warehouses was completed and the relevant contract signed.

5 - Agreement was concluded with the Soviet side to pay for the studies they are undertaking.

6 - A decree was issued for the expropriation of land necessary for laying the pipe line between the refinery and the plant.

Salt Plant

L.S. 197,000 were allocated for the 1964 plan of which L.S. 135,000 (70%) were spent. Actual implementations that year were :

1 - A delegate was sent by the Authority to review the studies and analyses being undertaken.

2 - The study on the first phase of the project was received and a committee was formed to review it.

3 - The committee submitted its report on the study to the Minister of Industry.

4 - The report of the consultation house was studied and decision was taken to implement the best of the offers received.

5 - The company was instructed to begin on the second stage of Tubni mine.

6 - The credits agreed upon were opened.

Dry Battery Plant

L.S.1.380.000 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 370,000 (27%) were spent. The following was implemented :

1 - The contract was concluded with the english Vidor Company to deliver the plant.

2 - A decree was issued for the expropriation of the requisite land and the study of its terrain.

3 - The necessary letters of credit were opened.

4 - The offers for supervisory work were studied and the necessary letters of credit were opened in favor of the firm selected.

5 - Vidor Company sent its program of work.

6 - An engineer was sent for training on how to install the plant and approval was obtained from the Committee of Public Security to despatch the first group of technicians for training.

Phosphates

L.S. 250,000 were allocated for 1964. L.S. 181,000 (72%) were spent on the implementation of the following :

1 - A delegate was sent by the Authority for the Implementation of Industrial Projects to continue his studies with the american consultation house.

2 - The study on the first phase of the project was received and a committee was formed to review it.

3 - A delegate of the consultation house came to discuss the study with the committee.

4 - Measures were taken for effecting tests on the concentration of phosphates by cement ovens in Damascus.

5 - Contracts were made for effecting the above tests abroad as they could not be effected in Damascus.

Rajo Iron-ore deposits

L.S. 5,000 were allocated for the studies during 1964. L.S. 1,276 (25%) were spent on the implementation of the following :

1 - Specimens of the Rajo ores were sent to several companies for studying them.

2 - The initial results of the concentration tests by the caustic soda method were received from the french company.

3 - The above company was requested to draw a program for concentration tests as the result proved the feasibility of such action.

4 - This company was contacted through the syrian industrial attaché in Paris in order to effect the above tests gratis.

Newspaper Paper Plant

L.S. 227,000 were allocated for 1964. L.S. 149,000 (65%) were actually spent on the implementation of the following :

1 - A delegate from the Authority participated with the German and American consultation houses in the tests effected.

2 - The report on the transformation of syrian poplars into news-paper paper was received.

3 - Preparations were made for a survey of forests and marketing.

4 - Specimens of Euphrates poplars were sent for tests.

5 - The feasibility study of the project is under way.

E ECONOMIC INSTITUTE

The Institute had no industrial projects to implement during 1964.

HERS PROJECTS

The Cotton Yarm Fund

L.S. 2 million were allocated for this fund to encourage exports during 1964 and were entirely spent.

Technical Training Centres of Damascus and Aleppo

L.S. 908,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 793,000 (87%) were spent.

Industrial Research Centre

L.S. 137,500 were allocated for 1964 but not spent.

Technical Training

L.S. 1.023 million were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 541,000 (53%) were spent.

Agricultural Industries

Projects here aim at improving the standards of the olive pressing and grapes and fig drying plants. L.S. 125,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 104,000 were spent.

Milk Pasteurisation

L.S. 371,000 were appropriated for 1964. L.S. 348,000 (94%) were spent for the installation of a bottle cleaning machine, milk tanks, butter making machine besides other incidental works.

The Directorate of Tobacco Monopoly

L.S. 2.355 million were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 2.238 million (95%) were spent. The most important projects of the Monopoly are :

1 - Completion of the Lattakié warehouses for which L.S. 962,000 were allocated but L.S. 1 million (104%) spent

2 - Buildings annexed to the Aleppo plant: These buildings will replace the less suitable ones rented in various localities of the city. L.S. 415,000 were allocated for 1964 and entirely spent.

3 - Offices and residential quarters for the employees in Hassaké: L.S. 210,000 were allocated for 1964 and entirely spent.

4 - Cellophane paper room at Aleppo plant: L.S. 13,000 were allocated for 1964 and entirely spent.

5 - Lighting the sorting rooms at Lattakié warehouses : L.S. 31,000 were appropriated for 1964 and entirely spent.

6 - Lighting the warehouses of Lattakié: L.S. 180,000 were allocated for 1964 but L.S. 156,000 (87%) were spent.

7 - Temporary props for the buildings of the Lattakié plant: L.S. 40,000 were allocated but L.S. 35,000 (88%) were spent.

8 - Equipment : L.S. 390,000 were allocated and L.S. 378,000 (97%) spent.

PART II - MINING AND GEOLOGY

1 - PRINTING OF THE GEOLOGICAL MAP

L.S. 470,000 were allocated for printing the maps in Moscow which are to be delivered by May 1965.

2 - JOINT ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

L.S. 648,500 were allocated and L.S. 622,000 (96%) were spent. It is to be noted that L.S. 480,000 of this amount were spent as salaries and wages for employees and daily workers delegated to work in a number of administrations.

The following was implemented during 1964 in the field of Mining and Geology:

1 - Completion of the survey on underground water resources in the localities of the phosphate mines.

2 - Completion of the exploration for sulphur in the region of Palmyra.

3 - Exploration was begun in several parts of Syria for semi-marble stone.

4 - Miscellaneous studies :

a) A preliminary study on clay in the Jaziré region for the production of tiles and bricks.

b) A survey of the region of Sari El-Bath near Sarakeb, made upon request of the Ministry of Information.

c) A geological study of the locality where land fall took place near Boukain (a summer resort near Damascus) made upon the request of the Ministry of Public Works.

d) Samples were taken of phosphate rock upon the request of the Authority for the Implementation of Industrial Projects.

It would be difficult to allocate an amount for each of the above items as the expenses consist of salaries.

3 - CORRECTION OF THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

L.S. 177,500 were appropriated. It was intended to carry more extensive field work, particularly for the prospection of phosphates, semi-marble stone and glass sand. But the equipments were damaged and no allocations were available for its repair. Accordingly implementation was suspended.

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POWER AND FUEL

GENERAL SET-UP

Expenditures under the First Five Year Plan were as follows :

	Appropriations	Expenditures	%
1960/61	41,785	36,216	87
1961/62	102,488	76,654	75
1962/end 63	90,531	61,072	67
1964	39,835	32,891	83
T o t a l	274,639	206,833	75%

DETAILS OF IMPLEMENTATION :

PETROLEUM PROJECTS

- L.S. 20 million were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 19.899 million (99%) were spent as follows :

1 - Geophysical Exploration

- L.S. 1.040 million were allocated and L.S. 3.082 million (296%) were spent on (a) the gravimetric survey of 8,900 square kilometers and (b) seismic surveys along 435 Klm by the seismic group and 1005 Klm by a french company.

2 - Deep Prospection

- L.S. 5.683 million were allocated during 1964 and L.S. 7.373 million (130%) were spent. A total of 11306.45 meters depth of wells were drilled: Khirbet N° 3 : 632 meters; Rumeilan N° 4 : 1124.85 meters; Karatchok N° 18 : 2561.25 meters; Karatchok N° 19 : 3321.50 meters; Karatchok N° 20 : 2908.85 meters and Rumeilan N° 5 : 758 meters.

3 - Exploration in Karatshok

- L.S. 2.080 million were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 979,000 (47%) were spent. A total of 5180.78 meters were drilled as follows: Hamzé N° 3 : 1694.30 meters; Hamzé N° 4 : 1952.13 meters; Karatshok N° 22 : 1732.31 meters.

OIL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION

1 - Products pipe-line system

- L.S. 3.3 million were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 3.686 million (112%) were spent. The project was completed & to be received on a provisional basis during April 1964.

2 - A second maritime pipe-line in Lattakié

- L.S. 250,000 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 67,000 (27%) were spent. The studies were completed and a tender announced.

3 - Construction of additional tanks

- L.S. 2.355 million were allocated during 1964 and L.S. 2.378 million (101%) were spent on the construction of six tanks with a total capacity of 30,000 cubic meters and two additional tanks in Lattakié with a total capacity of 2500 cubic meters.

Petroleum by-products

1 - Completing of Oxygen unit: L.S. 189,000 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 188,000 (100%) were spent on this project that is now complete.

2 - Expansion of the Ephterpentine unit : L.S. 20,000 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 8,000 (40%) were spent. The project is now completed.

3 - Additional storage depots : L.S. 4.8 million were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 2.138 million (45%) were spent. The foundations of the depots at Adra, Aleppo, Homs and Hama were begun. The depots are to be built in 1965.

ELECTRICITY PROJECTS :
MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AND RURAL AFFAIRS

The Ministry is laying electricity networks in the rural areas. L.S. 859,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 409,280 (47%) were spent. Electric power is being now supplied to 15 villages with 43,100 inhabitants.

1 - Kutayfé Unified Project

This project was begun in 1961 and aimed at ensuring electric power to the villages of Kutaifé, Jairoud, Mouaddamyé and Ruhaiba with a total of 2800 inhabitants. The generating plant is in Kutaifé and already completed and the medium frequency cables to the other villages are to be installed.

L.S. 200,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 205,487 (102%) were spent. The total cost for the project was estimated at L.S. 750,000 of which L.S. 500,000 (66%) have already been spent.

2 - Asharné-Karya unified electricity project

This project consists of a 108 KV generating unit at Asharné with a medium frequency cable to Karaya, thereby ensuring an electric power for 4000 inhabitants in Deir Ezzor governorate. The study of the project was begun in 1964 and the edifice of the plant was completed.

L.S. 49,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 49,650 (101%) were spent. The total cost of this project is estimated at L.S. 160,000.

3 - Tel-Tamr - Tell Nasri - Tell Joumaa electricity project

A 65 KV generating unit is to be installed in Tell Tamr with transformers and medium frequency cables to the other two villages thereby ensuring electric power for 2000 inhabitants. The project was begun in 1963 and the equipment delivered in 1964. They are to be installed once the edifice is completed.

L.S. 50,000 were allocated for 1964 and entirely spent. The project is to cost L.S. 165,000, the 1964 expenditure being 30% there-of.

4 - Crac des Chevaliers project

L.S. 5,000 were allocated for 1964. The project was postponed, however, till the second five year plan.

5 - Salamyé electricity project

This project aims at establishing new equipment in place of the former fully worn off. The project consists of a transformer unit with a capacity of 1000 KV to draw power from the Homs-Hama Electricity Authority and send it along a 35 Klm medium frequency cable to 28,000 inhabitants in Salamyé. The project was begun in 1964 when L.S. 145,000 were allocated. The entire cost of the project is L.S. 650,000 none of it being spent to-date.

6 - Lattakié-Tartous VHF cable

This project is still under study. L.S. 160,000 were allocated for 1964 but not spent. Its total cost is estimated at L.S. 300,000.

7 - Soda - Zamrin - Mitn-Arnouk - Haseem el-Bar unified electricity project

The electricity units are to be installed at Soda with a total capacity of 215 KV, from which cables will transmit electricity to the other villages, thereby benefitting 6300 inhabitants in Lattakié governorate. During 1964, the edifice and transformer centres were completed. The units are to be delivered during 1965.

The project was begun in 1963; L.S. 100,000 were allocated for 1964 and spent; the total cost of the project is L.S. 300,000.

PROJECTS' OF THE ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY OF DAMASCUS

- L.S. 11.687 million were initially and L.S. 8.542 million were finally allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 7.113 million (83%) were spent:

1 - Construction Work at Hamé thermal plant

Residential units were constructed near the plant. L.S.100,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 53,416 (53%) were spent.

2 - Power Transmission

- Hamé - Mazzé - Midan power transmission : This project consists in laying a double 8 Klm cable and six aluminium transformers supported on steel bridges. The study was completed during 1964 and the transformers and isolators purchased.

- L.S. 313,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 77,358 (22%) were spent.

- L.S. 513,000 were allocated to this project under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 277,358 (54%) were spent.

* The two transformers of Mezzé-Midan: These two transformers are to step down the electric power from 20 KV to 6.75 KV.

  Studies were begun in 1963, the equipment was received and construction work started in 1964.

- LS.1.520000 were allocated for 1964 of which LS.1415000 (93%) were spent.

- LS.1840000 were allocated under the Five Year Plan and L.S. 1.415 million (77%) were spent.

* Sabboura-Katana cable: This cable is 42 Klm long and a frequency of 20 KV. It will supply electric power to Katana, the neighbouring villages and the military camps there.

  Allocations were first appropriated in 1964. The study was completed, the towers manufactured and 80% of the cable was laid.

  L.S. 550,000 were earmarked for 1964 of which L.S. 378,465 (68%) were spent. The total cost of the project is to be L.S. 1.685 million.

3 - <u>Projects for the distribution of electric power</u>

* Power supply to New Damascus at Mazzé :
  The laying of 20 KV cables, step-down transformers from 20 KV to 220/110 volts and electric meters for the beneficiaries.

  The project was begun in 1962, its studies completed in 1963 and 60% of the works undertaken by end 1964.

  - L.S. 1.132 million were allocated for 1964 and L.S.660,408 (50%) were spent.

  - L.S. 2.927 million were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 660,408 (23%) were spent.

* Electricity distribution centres :
  This project consists in laying 100 Klm of underground cables, 160 Klm of cables on poles, both with capacity of 21 KV in order to transmit power to transformers in the city, the villages, industrial areas and camps.

  The project was begun in 1962, the studies completed in 1963. By the end of 1964, 67.37 Klm of medium frequency cables and 45.416 Klm of low frequency cables were laid and 43 step-down transformers and 9665 meters were installed.

- L.S. 5.8 million were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 3,665,019 (63%) were spent.
- L.S. 8.320 million were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 7,399,995 (89%) were spent.

* During 1964, 102 step-down transformers from 20 KV to 220/110 Volts were purchased, most of them getting installed.
  - L.S. 1 million were allocated for 1964 of which L.S.410,785 (41%) were spent.
  - L.S. 1.225 million were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 769,902 (63%) were spent.

* During 1964, 10,000 meters were purchased.
  - L.S. 585,000 were allocated for 1964 and L.S.270,926 (46%) were spent.
  - L.S. 800,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 690,759 (86%) were spent.

* L.S. 80,000 were allocated in 1964 for the purchase of land on which to construct the transformers and L.S. 31,792 (40%) were spent. L.S. 42,292 were spent on the project under the First Five Year Plan.

* Three pick-ups and 70% of the tools needed were purchased during 1964.
  - L.S. 452,000 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 74,540 (16%) were spent.
  - L.S. 274,200 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 235,982 (86%) were spent.

* L.S. 100,000 were allocated in 1964 for the purchase of laboratory equipment and L.S. 70,282 (70%) were spent.

* L.S. 55,000 were allocated to 1964 for the study of improving the electricity network and L.S. 5,000 (9%) were spent.

OJECTS OF THE ECTRICITY AUTHORITY ALEITO

- L.S. 2.790 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 1.970 (70%) were spent as follows :

Power generating units

L.S. 993,000 were allocated to 1964 for the completion of two thermal units. The amount was not spent as delivery was postponed till 1965.

Power transmission

L.S. 214,000 were allocatedfor 1964 and L.S. 123,000 (57%) were spent.

Power distribution

Projects here consist in the purchase of transformers, isolated cables, uncovered cables, electricity poles and meters.

- L.S. 1,414,000 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 1,605,500 (113%) were spent.

Miscellaneous projects

Tools were purchased and a floor was added to the Accounts building.

- L.S. 169,000 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 241,000 (142%) were spent.

PROJECTS OF THE ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY OF DEIR EZZOR

- L.S. 261,543 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 643,138 (246%) were spent as follows :

The purchase and installation of a new 1048 KW unit

The studies were begun during 1961, execution started on 28.10.1962 and the project was completed during 1964.

- L.S. 79,177 were allocated for 1964 and entirely spent.

The expansion of the building of the power generating plant and a base for the new power unit

Work started on 25.6.1962 and completed during 1964.

- L.S. 56,148 were allocated for 1964 and entirely spent.

The purchase and installation of 9 distribution units

L.S. 84,444 were allocated and spent.

The cooling system for the new power unit

The project was started in 1964. L.S. 45,000 were allocated for that year but L.S. 336951 (749%) were spent.

The distribution of electric power

L.S. 214,323 were allocated on 30.6.1963 for the purchase of 5.5 KV cables. L.S. 81,218 were allocated for 1964 and entirely spent.

The cables were delivered and are being laid.

Miscellaneous projects

V.H.F. electric current is to be transmitted to the broadcasting station. The equipment were purchased and the cable laid.

PROJECTS OF THE HOMS AND HAMA ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

- L.S. 2,296,501 were allocated for 1964 and entirely spent as follows :

Two 15 megawatt power generators

This project was begun in 1961, expenses were incurred as of 1962 and got completed in 1964. L.S. 1,135,132 were allocated for the latter year and entirely spent.

Power distribution

During 1964, about 90% of the power transmission cable to the cement factory of Hama was laid and 85% of the cable to Talf and Jedreen; equipment and transformers were purchased; several networks of cables with various frequencies were laid.

L.S. 751,922 were allocated and entirely spent.

Power transmission

L.S. 373 ,366 were allocated for 1964 and entirely spent.

Miscellaneous projects

Furniture for the new thermal unit, cars, calculating machines, meters and measuring equipment were purchased.

L.S. 36,081 were allocated for 1964 and entirely spent.

PROJECTS OF THE ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY OF KANISHLY

- L.S. 245,000 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 201,362 (82%) were spent as follows :

Power generation

The third power unit was installed and operated as of 1963. During 1964, some equipment and spare parts were purchased.

L.S. 16,000 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 14,588 (91%) were spent.

Power distribution

L.S. 212,000 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 174,679 (82%) were spent on cables, transformer units and the purchase of building lots.

L.S. 934,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan and L.S. 582,450 (62%) were spent.

Miscellaneous

Additional warehouses were built. L.S. 17,000 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 12,095 (71%) were spent. The appropriations for such miscellaneous projects under the First Five Year Plan amounted to L.S. 230,000 of which L.S. 82,698 (36%) were spent.

PROJECTS OF THE ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY OF LATTAKIA

- L.S. 636,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 363,320 (57%) were spent as follows :

Power generation

The last installment on a 1.5 megawatt unit, amounting to L.S. 181,945 was paid. No units were installed during 1964, however.

Power distribution

Cables were laid and power supplied to a number of villages and factories.

L.S. 267,500 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 165,125 (62%) were spent.

Miscellaneous projects

A truck was purchased at L.S. 16,250.

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C O M M U N I C A T I O N S

The sector of Communications comprises the following groups of projects :

1 - Roads and highways.

2 - Bridges.

3 - Railways.

4 - Civil Aviation.

5 - Meteorology.

6 - Harbors.

7 - Posts, Telephones and Telegraphy.

8 - Broadcasting and Television.

Communications is an important sector on whose projects often depends the increase in national income that accrues from other sectors such as agriculture. It is also very important as a source for the employment of both skilled and unskilled labor.

L.S. 375,597,000 were allocated to this sector or 14% of the total allocations of L.S. 2,720,000 appropriated for the First Five Year Plan. As for the amounts actually spent, during this First Five Year Plan, they equalled L.S. 200,354,000 or 53% of total allocations. The reason for this wide discrepancy is imputable to the slow execution of certain projects that should have been completed by the end of 1964. Chief among these projects was the Kamishly-Aleppo-Lattakié railway, the new International Airport of Damascus and the Tartous Harbor. Since these three projects account for a large part of appropriations, it is natural that expenditures were well below appropriations.

The following table lists the allocations for the various groups of projects under the First Five Year Plan and actual expenditures there-on, values being in L.S. 1000:

Projects	F.F.Y.P. Allocations	F.F.Y.P. Expenditures	%
1-Roads and Highways	76,560	59,656	78
2-Bridges	16,756	9,438	59
3-Railways	92,716	34,087	37
4-Civil Aviation	72,451	14,743	27
5-Meteorology	337	81	24
6-Harbors	38,117	40,252	106
7-P.T.T.	60,443	14,147	36
8-Broadcasting & T.V.	18,223	7,950	43
TOTAL	375,597	200,354	535

THE COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR DURING 1964

L.S. 77,666,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S.39,168,000 (50%) were spent as follows :

(Values in L.S. 1000)

Projects	Allocations	Expenditures	%
1-Roads & Highways	10,250	7,994	78
2-Bridges	4,250	3,676	86
3-Railways	17,160	5,590	33
4-Civil Aviation	18,965	851	4
5-Meteorology	337	81	24
6-Harbors	13,145	10,644	84
7-P.T.T.	10,586	9,551	94
8-Broadcasting & T.V.	2,973	781	26
TOTAL	77,666	39,168	50

1- ROADS AND HIGHWAYS

The First Five Year Plan has aimed at :

1 - The improvement of the existing road network.

2 - Construction of highways which meet the international standard.

3 - Construction of new roads.

The length of roads existing in Syria at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan was estimated at 11,488 kilometers distributed as follows :

Asphalted roads	4,000	Klm
Macadamised roads	760	"
Roads usable the year round	2,719	"
Roads not usable in winter	4,059	"
	11,488	Klm

The total length of roads at the end of 1964 was estimated as follows :

Asphalted roads	5,596	Klm
Macadamised roads	915	"
Levelled roads usable the year round	1,878	"
Roads not usable in winter	4,500	"
	12,889	"

During 1964 alone, 670 kilometers of roads were levelled, macadamised and asphalted, in addition to roads levelled and macadamised and others macadamised after being levelled in 1963.

L.S. 10,250,000 were allocated for roads in 1964 of which L.S. 7,994,000 (78%) were spent. Such expenditures are insufficient, not commensurate with the importance of this sector, The lack of funds, however, consist the major difficulty in the face of execution.

Regarding the small routes, L.S. 675,000 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 682,000 (101%) were spent. Again such expenditures are not commensurate with the social and economic needs of the rural areas.

Regarding road projects, effected in conjunction with the International Bank, the Syrian Government extended L.S.484,000 that were paid to the two French companies C.I.T.E. and C.S.E.T. with which the Ministry of Communications contracted for effecting the studies.

The most important road projects executed in 1964 were as follows :

(Values: L.S. 1000)

Road	Alloc.	Exp.	Work accomplished
1-Homs - Lattakié	265	176	32 Klm long road, width 5-7 meters covered with asphalt & cement
2-Lattakié-Aleppo	280	266	Macadamisation and covering 24 Km with asphalt and cement; macadamisation of 76 Klm in Idlib gov.
3-Jordan frontier-Der4a-Aleppo	440	410	90 Klm of roads repaired
4-Aleppo-Rakka-Deir Ezzor-Mayadin	420	420	46 Klm asphalted
5-Damascus-Beirut	200	121	A layer of cement and asphalt, 5 cm thick, 9 meters wide and 9 Klm long completed
6-Damascus-Koneitra	200	90	2 diversions were levelled
7-Deir Ezzor-Hassaké-Kamishly	885	250	Part of the road macadamised and asphalted and basalt stones sent to Hasaké governorate
8-Maydin-Abou Kamal	200	180	6 meter wide 34 Klm long segment asphalted
9-Kamishly-Tell Koshek-Deirek	180	125	Sand delivered and part of the road asphalted
10-Amouda-Derbasyeh-Ras-el-Ayn	495	380	840 meters of culverts laid and sand delivered
11-Hassaké-Ras el-Ayn	100	100	Sand delivered
12-Rakka-Tell Abyad	700	490	33 Klm levelled, 27 Klm asphalted, 4 bridges under construction
13-Various roads			

Spare parts were purchased for the automotive equipment of the Ministry of Public Works and the third instalment of L.L. 24,000, covering the purchase of 15 Jaz cars from the Soviet Union was paid. L.S. 255,000 were allocated for automotives during 1964 of which L.S. 250,000 were spent.

Accordingly, we can surmize the great discrepancy between the small quantity of work executed during 1964 and the major importance of roads in the economy.

B- B R I D G E S - L.S. 16,750,000 were allocated for bridges under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 9,438,000 (59%) were spent.

- L.S. 4,250,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 3,676,000 (86%) were spent.

1 - Bridges on the Euphrates

This river is 672 kilometers long within syrian territory, with a width that varies between 500 and 1000 meters. Only two bridges crossed it prior to the First Five Year Plan, one at Rakka and the other at Deir Ezzor, both of which no longer meet modern technical requirements. Accordingly, two alternative bridges were planned at the same locations, work having begun in 1963 and is still underway. Their cost is about L.S. 12 million of which L.S. 3,600,000 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 3,505,000 (97%) spent.

The design and supervision of work was confined to a Tchekoslovak company and construction to the Yougoslav Technograndia company.

Work is expected to be completed by December 1965 for the left side of Deir Ezzor, by April 1966 for the right side of the same bridge and by November 1966 for the Rakka bridge.

As for the difficulties that faced these projects, they were:

A - Administrative :

1- Delays in transferring funds to the contractor
2- Delays in handing over the equipment and raw material necessary for the projects.

B - Technical :

1- Unexpected hard layers delayed the completion of the foundations
2- The order to begin work was given during the flood season.

30% of work on these bridges was completed by the end of 1964.

It is to be noted that these two bridges are not sufficient as the Euphrates runs 290 Kms from the Turkish border to Rakka and 180 Kms from Rakka to the Iraqi frontier.

2- Bridges on the Khabour River

Three bridges were constructed on the Khabour river at Tel Khalaf, Tel Tamr and Sour. They were completed in 1963.

3 - Two bridges on the Lattaki - Homs road

a) The new Homs bridge: This bridge was designed according to French specifications. It is 27.75 meters long and 22.5 meters wide. Construction is to be over five stage. Work began in 1964; by the end of the year, 29% of the project was executed. Certain difficulties were faced, however, as follows :

- Work started in winter. The heavy rain that attained 30-40 mm per day delayed excavation work till 1st May 1964.
- Weak soil was encountered that required deepening the foundations more than planned.
- Iron bars, 40 mm in diameter and 16-30 meters long, were absent from the local market and had to be specifically imported. They arrived in March 1965.

b) The Lattakié bridge on El-Kabir river : The soil was found very weak up to deep layers. Accordingly, a Tchek company was entrusted with undertaking studies to solve this problem. As it began on 15.12.1964, no construction work was effected.

L.S. 600,000 were allocated for these two bridges for 1964 of which L.S. 111,000 (19%) were spent, all on the Homs bridge.

C- RAILWAYS

Projects here have two aims :

1 - The maintenance and improvement of the existing network.

2 - The expansion of the existing network.

The railway network that existed in Syria at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan was :

1) Baghdad railway :

This railway is 250 Kms long within Syria. It was constructed between 1909 and 1919, except for the link between Tel-Koshak and Kamishly that was laid in 1953.

2) Damascus - Hama railway :

It is 350 Kms long and was constructed between 1895 - 1914.

3) The Hejaz Railway :

It is 250 Kms long within syrian territory and was constructed between 1903 and 1908.

No improvement was effected upon this network since its construction. Accordingly, the First Five Year Plan envisaged the construction of a new railway linking Kamishly, Aleppo and Lattakié, in addition to the improvement of existing railways.

L.S. 92,716,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 34,087,000 (37%) were spent as follows :

Kamishly - Aleppo - Lattakié railway : This railway will consist of three stations at Lattakié, one for harbor shipments, one for passengers and a third for freight.. From Lattakié, it will pursue a path parallel to El-Kabir river, crosses the coastal mountain range through five tunnels and passes over ten bridges in order to reach the Ghab an important agricultural area where a new sugar beet plant is to be constructed at Fariké station. The railway then crosses the Rouje plain in Idleb governorate to reach Aleppo where a main station will be constructed in addition to the present station for passengers. From Aleppo it runs along the basin of the Euphrates dam with a junction to link the dam site for the transportation of equipment. The railway then crosses the river to run along its left bank to reach Rakka and Deir Ezzor where two stations will be constructed, one for passengers and one for freight. From Deir Ezzor it will extend along Khabour river to reach Hassaké and then Kamishly where it will link with the railway running to Baghdad.

The technical specifications of this railway are :

- 740 Kms long
- Wide gauge, 143.5 cm wide, similar to those existing in Europe and the neighbouring countries.
- 51 stations
- One meter long of the rail weighs 50 Kgs
- 1600 sleepers per straight kilometers and 1840 sleepers per kilometer at the curves. Sleepers are to be of locally manufactured pre-stressed concrete
- Maximum load is 1500 tons
- Maximum speed of freight trains 110 Kms/h
- Maximum speed of passenger train 140 Kms/h.
- Semi automatic electric signals
- All locomotives to be Diesel
- Maximum load is three million tons per year
- Estimated cost is L.S. 380 millions distributed as follows:

Expropriation and levelling work	L.S. 140 million
Buildings	L.S. 30 "
Bridges and tunnels	L.S. 30 "
Rails and accessories	L.S. 100 "
Basalt stones for the railway bed	L.S. 30 "
Signals and communication equipment	L.S. 10 "
Locomotives and carriages	L.S. 40 "
Administratibe expenses	L.S. 10 "
	L.S. 380 million

- L.S. 90,216,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 33,831,000 (37%) were spent.
- L.S. 14,660,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S.5,334,000 (36%) were spent.

Execution faced many difficulties. Studies were not completed before execution was begun and means of finance were not sufficient. Accordingly, ground levelling and some incidental construction work were only effected.

Work executed in 1964 and work under execution is described herebelow :

A - Work executed :

- 80% of ground levelling, culverts and bridges pertaining to the 100 Kms long first, second and thrid sectors of the line between the Orontes river and Aleppo.
- The ground levelling and bridges at the maih Aleppo freight station which is 5 kilometers long and over 3000 meters wide.

B - Work under execution :

- The fourth stage of the railway, 57 Kms long, between Aleppo main station and Fidda station to the east. A tender was announced for the ground levelling, bridges and culverts.
- The plant for cement sleepers: A contract was concluded with the Hungarian Complex company, part of the plant was delivered and to be soon installed. Further, 50% of the plant buildings were completed. This plant is to produce 300,000 sleepers per year, each weighing 42.3 Kgs with an internal pre-strees force of 35 tons. The total cost if to be about L.S. 3 million.

Jisr-el-Shoughour - Orontes sector : An international tender was announced for this 88.2 Kms long sector that crosses the Alaouite mountains for ground levelling, opening tunnels and constructing bridges. The tender comprises :

- Digging 6.5 million cubic meters of earth, of which 80% is rocky
- Filling in 6.5 million cubic feet.
- Five tunnels totalling 4,500 meters in length.

11,000 tons of rail, each 25 meters long and weighing 50 Kgs per meter; were imported from the Soviet Union, that can lay about 110 Kms of railway. They are at the Aleppo station ready for installation.

The Hejaz Railway : This railway was constructed about fifty years ago according to specifications that no longer meet modern requirements, particularly in axle weight which is 10.5 tons and the speed of the trains that should not exceed 50 Kms per hour.

The recommissioning project of this railway between Damascus and Medina provides for :

- increasing the speed of railways to 75 Kms/h
- increasing the axle weight to 18 tons
- purchasing the locomotives and carriages necessary for modern travel, particularly for the pilgrins, and freight.

Accordingly, recommissioning work comprises :

- Renovation of the axles at the entrance and exit of the stations.
- Alteration of the narrow curves in order to permit running at the new speeds.
- Renewal of railway bars in conformity with the new requirements.
- Changing the existing iron sleepers with cement ones.
- A study of the existing distances separating the sleepers.
- The use of diesel instead of the present steam locomotives.
- The installation of new telephone equipment at the stations instead of the existing manual telephones.
- Furnishing the maintenance teams with modern equipment.

Unfortunately, nothing was implemented under the First Five Year Plan, the work remaining to be covered by the second Five Year Plan.

PROJECTS OF THE RAILWAY AUTHORITY

This Authority is responsible for the operation of the existing railways between the Lebanese frontiers and Aleppo and thence to Kamishly, with certain sectors passing through Turkey.

The state of this network is still at its old level, with poor maintenance, which leads to frequent accidents and to the refusal of the public to use its services.

L.S. 2,500,000 were allocated for 1964 to cover improvements and the purchase of modern locomotives, but actual expenditure amounted to L.S. 256,000 or 10% of allocations paid for 4 new trolley cars.

Accordingly, radical technical changes remain to be implemented under the second five year plan.

D - CIVIL AVIATION

The aims of the civil aviation projects under the First Five Year Plan are the repair and expansion of existing airports and the construction of new ones.

L.S. 72,451,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 14,743,000 (27%) sere spent.

L.S. 18,965,000 were allocated for 1964 while only L.S. 851,000 (4%) were spent.

I - REPAIR AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING AIRPORTS

A - Nairab Airport (Aleppo)

At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, this airport had one runway 1800 meters long and 22 cm thick whose surface was not uniform, and could only receive Dakotas. Lighting was weak which prevented planes from landing at night and the taxiing area was common for civil and military aircraft.

L.S. 5,520,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan for this airport of which L.S. 3,445,000 (63%) were spent as follows :

- The runway was lengthened from 1800 to 2400 meters and 1700 square meters of land were expropriated.
- The old parts of the runway were re-inforced with cement and asphalt.
- The longitudinal cross-section of the runway and its inclination were improved.
- A special taxiing area for civil aircraft, connected to a special entrance was laid.
- Electric power was transmitted from Aleppo and an electric transformer was installed.
- A building was constructed to house the electricity unit.
- A 120 kilowatt unit was installed to supply the airport with electricity in case of a power cut.

- Electric lights were installed that the airport may receive planes night and day.
- Water supply from Aleppo was ensured.
- A new building for the technical department, a watch tower, a building for the transformer, one for the wireless operator one for meteorology and one for receiving passengers were built.
- One garage for cars and another for the fire brigade were built.
- Wireless equipment and air navigation guides were installed.
- As for 1964, implementation consisted in completed projects begun earlier, and related to the following :
- The passengers and fire brigade buildings.
- The strengthening of the runways.
- Lighting the runways and taxiing areas.

L.S. 550,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 211,000 (38%) were spent, mainly on former contracts.

B - Mazzé airport (Damascus)

L.S. 240,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 85,000 (35%) were spent on telecommunication equipment.

No allocations were made or spent during 1964.

C - Kamishly airport

L.S. 925,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan and L.S. 60,000 for 1964 but no expenditures were effected, though the airport requires many repairs.

D - Hmaimeem airport (Lattakié)

L.S. 220,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 40,000 for 1964 while only L.S. 14,000 (6%) were spent during 1962/end 1963.

E - Deir-Ezzor airport

L.S. 1,052,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 293,000 (28%) were spent on buildings and repairs to the runway.

L.S. 100,000 were allocated for 1964 but L.S. 30,000 (30%) were spent for the construction of a restaurant, a fire brigade building and another for meteorology.

F - Palmyra airport

L.S. 20,000 were spent in 1963 out of an allocation of L.S. 61,000. No other expenditures were effected.

G - Wireless towers

L.S. 285,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 40,000 (19%) were spent.

L.S. 110,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 40,000 (36%) were spent on buildings at Damascus, Tartous and Aleppo.

H - Purchase of cars and equipment

L.S. 660,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 300,000 were allocated for 1964 and entirely spent on the purchase of two first aid cars and four fire brigade cars.

II - THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW AIRPORTS

Modern advances in the field of aviation rendered the Mazzé Airport of Damascus obsolete and necessitated the construction of a new airport for the following reasons :

1 - Civil Aviation requires an airport independent from military aviation.

2 - The modern airport must not be near to physical hindrances e.g. mountains, a matter not fulfilled by Mazzé airport.

3 - The airport should not be near the city.

4 - The main Mazzé runway does not face the wind.

5 - The runway must be at least 4 Kms long and 80 cm thick.

A new area was selected, 32 Kms to the south east of Damascus near Jdaydet el-Khass village.

L.S. 53,725,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 1,013,000 (3%) were spent.

L.S. 17,525,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 270,000 (1%) were spent. Only studies were prepared.

E - METEOROLOGY

1 - Meteorological stations for air navigation

The First Five Year Plan provided for the establishment of four stations for which L.S. 45,000 were allocated in 1964, and spent as follows :

- The completion and equipping of the Mazzé airport meteorological station.
- The meteorological station of the new Damascus International Airport.
- The Nairab (Aleppo) meteorological station which operates only 12 hours a day.
- Dmair meteorological station which operates six hours a day.

2 - Agricultural meteorological stations

These stations are to be the nucleus for scientific research and studies about climatic effects on agricultural products.

The First Five Year Plan provided for the establishment of five centres in Hassaké, Rakka, Wadi El-Ghareeb, Maslamyé and Lattakié. The construction of the buildings and purchase of equipment for the Rakka and Maslamyé stations were begun. Expenditures were effected from the ordinary budget though L.S.208,000 were allocated under the development budget of 1964.

3 - Ordinary Climatological Stations

These stations collect data three times a day that are used for preparing monthly reports by the Directorate General of Meteorology. Eighty such stations exist at present in Syria, though more were planned. L.S. 34,000 were allocated these projects for 1964 of which L.S. 32,000 (94%) were spent for the completion and equipping of these stations.

4 - Telecommunications

L.S. 50,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 49,000 (98%) were spent.

F- HARBORS

Harbors do not play yet in the syrian economy the role expected from them.

L.S. 38,117,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan for the improvement of Lattakié harbour and the construction of Tartous harbour but L.S. 40,255,000 (106%) were spent.

1 - Lattakié harbour

During the first year of the First Five Year Plan, two stores, connecting iron bridges and quays for the ships were constructed, sewage pipes were laid, the area of the free zone was expanded, roads opened and the building for the directorate and the passengers was completed.

L.S. 5,506,000 were allocated of which L.S. 1,634,000 (30%) were spent.

The harbour was to be deepened but this was not accomplished.

2 - Tartous harbour and the dry dock

The First Five Year Plan provided for the construction of a harbour at Tartous in order to relieve the pressure on Lattakié and better serve central Syria.

L.S. 32,201,000 were allocated under this plan but L.S.38,618,000 (120%) were actually spent. The construction was granted by the Major Projects Authority to Pomorskigrad Co. of Yugoslavia in 1960 on condition it gets completed within seven years. The following has been implemented to date :

- The main 2650 meter long breakwater was constructed.
- The secondary 2600 meter long breakwater. 3,680 million tons of stones were used for the above two breakwaters.
- A quay for ferry ships.
- 20% of the 4 meters deep quay.
- The areas between the quay and the coast were filled with earth.
- All areas within the boundway of the harbour were purchased.
- The outer wall for the harbour area was built.
- The administrative buildings were completed.

During 1964, L.S. 12,735,000 were allocated of which L.S. 10,644,000 (84%) were spent. It is to be noted that the project will be completed one year ahead of time.

3 - The fishing harbour at Arwad Island

L.S. 410,000 were allocated for this project but work has not begun yet. It was left for the second five year plan.

G - POSTS, TELEPHONES & TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The First Five Year Plan provided for the expansion of the communications networks within the towns, in the rural areas, between the various districts and with the outside world.

1 - Postal projects

The First Five Year Plan aimed at expanding the postal network and speed up the delivery of mail by opening and constructing more post offices, the use of automatic sorting equipment for the mail and the employment of cars for transporting the mail to the villages.

Only 31 post office buildings were owned by the P.T.T. before the First Five Year Plan. Accordingly, 40 more buildings were to be constructed at a cost of L.S. 2,631,000 of which L.S. 2,013,000 (76%) were spent.

During 1964, L.S. 275,500 were allocated of which L.S. 106,000 (39%) were spent, which was lower than the previous years.

L.S. 450,000 were allocated by the First Five Year Plan for automatic sorting equipment but not spent.

L.S. 1,711,000 were allocated for the purchase of cars but L.S. 44,000 (3%) were spent.

During 1964, L.S. 400,000 were allocated for the purchase of some equipment but were not spent.

2 - Telecommunications

1) Dimas Transmission Station, Sbayné Receiving Station and the Terminal Station

This group of projects improves the telephone and telecommunications contacts of Syria with the outside World through H.F. waves.

Work was begun on the Dimas Station, which is considered the best in the Middle East, in 1957 and completed in 1962. It has 32 transmission units and a reserve capacity sufficient for the needs of the country for the next five years.

L.S. 983,000 were allocated this station under the First Five Year Plan but L.S. 1,087,000 (111%) were spent. L.S. 8,500 were allocated in 1964 for liquidating the existing contract but L.S. 10,000 were spent.

As for the Receiving Station at Sbayné, it was built in 1950 and equipped with eight receiving sets. It was later expanded and equipments to receive twenty stations at a time were installed.

L.S. 1,942,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 1,265,000 (65%) were spent.

L.S. 115,500 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 30,000 (27%) were spent for the liquidation of existing contracts.

Finally, the terminal station at Damascus was established in 1950, consisting of two circuits to which two more circuits were added in 1959. A modern hall was prepared for receiving twelve more telephone circuits and an automatic equipment for improving the tone of communications and preventing their tapping.

L.S. 370,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 170,000 (46%) were spent. No allocations or expenditures were effected in 1964.

2) Automatic Trunk Calls

This project was estimated to cost L.S. 6 million. L.S. 891,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 28,000 (3%) were spent.

L.S. 191,500 were allocated for 1964 but not spent.

3) The telephone network among the towns and the Damascus - Aleppo - Rakka line of sight

This project consists in the establishment of a big telephone network that operates on the basis of V.H.F. micro-waves.

This project consists of two parts :

a - a wireless telephone network, based on V.H.F. micro-waves at 7000 megacycles per second to link Damascus, Homs, Hama, Aleppo, Lattakié and Rakka.

b - A wire telephone network that links Aleppo and Rakka with Deir Ezzor, Kamishly and Hassaké.

The project ensures 600 telephone communications between any two points at any one time that can be stepped up to 1200, besides a large number of cables. It is the first step toward automatic trunk calls and a cables network that can be repaired automatically.

Execution of this project was begun early in 1963 and completed towards the end of 1964.

- L.S. 22,879,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 13,514,000 (59%) were spent.
- L.S. 2 million were allocated for 1964 but L.S. 2,194,000 (110%) were spent.

4) Rural telephone networks

- L.S. 2,221,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan but only L.S. 109,000 (5%) were spent.
- L.S. 100,000 were allocated for 1964 but only L.S. 3,000 were spent.

5) Telephone lines

- L.S. 21,648,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan for the installation of telephone lines to subscribers but L.S. 15,892,000 (73%) were spent.
- L.S. 7,428,000 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 7,206,000 (97%) were spent.

6) Wireless networks

- L.S. 1,617,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan for the installation of an automatic wireless network between Damascus, Homs, Hama, Aleppo, Lattakié and Deir Ezzor as well as an international cables centre in Damascus. Only L.S. 24,000 (2%) were spent however.
- L.S. 67,000 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 2,000 were spent.

7) Scatter-waves

This project aims at ensuring wireless contact with Africa. L.S. 3,100 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan but not spent.

Broadcasting and Television Projects

- L.S. 12 million were allocated for the broadcasting projects under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 6,375,000 (53%) were spent.

- L.S. 6,233,000 were allocated the T.V. projects under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 1,575,000 (25%) were spent.
- L.S. 1,350,000 were allocated broadcasting projects for 1964 of which L.S. 781,000 (58%) were spent.
- L.S. 1,623,000 were allocated T.V. projects for 1964 but not spent due to lack of funds.

I - Broadcasting Projects

1) Deir-Ezzor and Tartous Transmission Stations

This project consists in strengthening these two stations from 30 to 60 kilowatts. The new equipment was installed but the electric power needed for transmission was weak. Accordingly, new generators were imported early in 1965 and are to be installed.

L.S. 596,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 359,000 (60%) were spent.

2) Sabboura transmission station

This station had a power of 50 kilowatts upon its installation in 1949 that was raised to 100 kilowatts by end 1964.

3) Homs transmission station

This project aimed at doubling the capacity of this 300 kilowatt station and the installation of the necessary generators. The expansion of this station was postponed till the second five year plan, though some generators were purchased.

L.S. 94,000 were allocated this project for 1964 but L.S 240,000 (255%) were spent.

4) The expansion of the Sarakeb station

The First Five Year Plan aimed at raising the capacity of this station, in northern Syria from 20 to 100 kilowatts. The new equipment was installed and the requisite electric generators will be installed by end 1965.

No allocations were appropriated for 1964 as all expenditures were effected in 1961.

5) The broadcasting studios

This project consists in the establishment of studios in Damascus and Aleppo broadcasting stations, each to have a supervision room, a room with a loud speaker, a pick-up and recording equipment. Ten such studios were established in Damascus and two in Aleppo with work on a third studio already begun.

L.S. 605,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 134,000 (22%) were spent.

II - Television projects

1) Eight line of sight relay stations are to be built as follows : Omayad square in Damascus, Kasioun , Kaldoun, Souan, Slenfé (Nabi Matta), Aleppo, Tartous and Saroukhiyé.

Provisional stations were installed for transmitting only sound in 1962. A contract was concluded with the French T.R.T. Company for executing this project in 1965 so that both sound and picture can be relayed, upon which the provisional stations will be removed elsewhere.

2) The Sheikh Daher Station:

A television transmission station is to be installed at Nabi Matta mountain to cover the coastal areas. The equipment at a capacity of 2 x 5 kilowatts that operate on Canal N°9, arrived and are being installed. The project is to be completed in 1965.

L.S. 1,500,000 were allocated this project in 1964 but not spent.

3) The completion of the Aleppo Television Building :

L.S. 112,500 were allocated for 1964 but not spent.

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GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS

I - INTRODUCTION

This sector comprises the projects of the following ministries and administrations :

1- Ministry of Finance
2- Ministry of Interior
3- Command of the Internal Security Forces
4- Ministry of Justice
5- Directorate General of Customs
6- Presidential Palace
7- Damascus International Fair
8- Central Bank of Syria
9- Ministry of Public Works

The purpose of this sector is the construction of buildings that will gradually replace those rented by the government in various towns and localities and whose total annual rent attains at times as much as four million syrian pounds. Further, it is to be noted that these rented buildings do not have the technical and hygienic requirements necessary for their activity.

A further purpose of this sector is to meet the demand of the Government in additional buildings for the expansion of its organs.

The F. F. Y. P. allocated this sector L.S.26.461 million. Actual expenditures totalled L.S. 18.563 million or 70% thereof. But a comparison of allocations and expenditures for the various projects reveals that some received more attention than others, e.g. the building of the Ministry of Finance, the Police School at Kaboun near Damascus, the palaces of Justice in Damascus and Aleppo, the Directorate General of Customs building in Lattakia , and the Central Bank of Syria building in Damascus. Their allocations were L.S. 11.387 million or 47% of the total allocations for this sector, while actual expenditure on the above mentioned projects totalled L.S. 8.986 million or 48% of total actual expenditures.

The Police School building at Kaboun also received special attention. It cost so far over L.S. 2.5 million or 35% of total expenditures on the projects of the Command of the Internal Security Forces. Yet it is still not completed. At the same time, other projects did not receive sufficient attention, such as the construction of stations for public security, cavalry and infantry of the public security forces, and a police hospital.

All this prompts us to state that this sector did not realise its expected goals under the First Five Year Plan which aim at rendering the best of services for the citizens all over the country.

II- THE SECTOR OF GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION BLDGS DURING THE FOURTH STAGE, 1964

- Total allocations : L.S. 3.129 million
- Actual expenditures : L.S. 3.001 " or 95% of total allocations

1- PROJECTS OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

The First Five Year Plan comprised the construction of a building for the Ministry of Finance that would include all its departments in Damascus in one location. A total of L.S. 4 million was allocated of which L.S. 3.326 million (83%) were spent. Allocations for 1964 amounted to L.S. 700,000 of which L.S. 478,000 were spent as follows :

- Air conditioning in the first floor
- Purchase and installation of elevators
- Purchase and installation of an electric transformer unit
- Completion of the edifices of the third and fourth floors
- Some works in the ground floor and the half-floor rooms above it were completed
- Telephone and electricity installations were completed except for the northern part of the basement.

The cost of completing the building estimated at L.S.700,000,is to be appropriated under the next Five Year Plan.

2- MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

The First Five Year Plan comprised the following projects :

- A government building at Rakka
- " " " " Mayadin
- The construction of offices and residential quarters in the centres of the districts.

The purpose of government buildings in the governorates is to group all public buildings in each centre in a single edifice instead of being spread all over the town.

a) The Government building in Rakka

- L.S. 1.695 million were allocated under the Five Year Plan
- L.S. 1,520 million (90%) were spent.
- L.S. 445,000 were allocated under the fourth stage plan while L.S. 617,000 (138%) were spent.

This year, the edifice was completed, the walls painted, central heating and hygienic installations.

b) Government building at Mayadin

- L.S. 137,000 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 102,000 spent for completing the edifice and laying certain installations.
- L.S. 779,000 were allocated for this project under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 549,000 were spent.

c) Residential quarters and offices in the centres of the districts

The First Five Year Plan allocated L.S. 168,000.
L.S. 108,000 were spent during the first year. No subsequent allocations were effected.

3- THE COMMAND OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES

The First Five Year Plan aimed at meeting the need for police posts in the various districts and the alteration of the existing prisons that no longer conform with their purpose for rehabilitating delinquents. The Plan comprised the construction of the following buildings :

- A prison in each of Homs and Hassaké
- The Central prison of Aleppo
- The Police School in Kaboun
- Various police stations
- A wing for sick prisoners at Ibn Nafees Hospital
- A wing for sich prisoners at the Faculty of Medicine Hospital
- A command station and a prison at Rakka
- A command station and prison at each of Mambej and Salkhad.

L.S. 10,432,000 were allocated for these projects under the Five Year Plan of which L.S. 7,087,000 (79%) were spent. Most important works completed were :

a) Central prison of Homs

Most of the edifice was completed by 1963 and the outerwall in 1964. The administration buildings and restaurant are expected to be finished during 1965.

b) Central Prison of Hassaké

Most of the work was completed during 1963, and none was effected in 1964.

L.S. 2,858,000 were allocated by the Five Year Plan for the above two prisons of which L.S. 2,741 million (96%) were spent.

L.S. 8,000 were allocated for the above two prisons in 1964 while L.S. 15,000 were spent.

c) Central Prison of Aleppo

- L.S. 1.842 million were allocated for this project by the First Five Year Plan and L.S. 1.453 million spent. It is not completed yet.
- L.S. 792,000 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 762,000 (96%) were spent.

d) Police School at Kaboun

- L.S. 3.048 million were allocated by the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 2.529 million were spent. It is not completed yet.
- L.S. 423,000 were allocated for 1964 while L.S. 622,000 (147%) were spent.

e) Police Stations

Although the construction of police stations in the various districts of the country is important, yet it did not receive much attention during the five years of the plan. Only L.S. 364,000 (21%) were spent out of a total allocation of L.S. 1.711 million. As for 1964, L.S. 122,000 were allocated and L.S. 106,000 spent on the repair and expansion of a few existing police stations.

The remaining projects of the Command of the Internal Security Forces received no allocations whatsoever during the entire period of the plan. These are : the construction of a wing for sick prisoners at Ibn Nafees Hospital and the Faculty of Medicine hospital , a command station and prison at Rakka, Mambej and Salkhad.

4- PROJECTS OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

The Ministry of Justice aims at the construction of palaces of justice in the various towns and districts in order to combine all their law courts together. Further, the nature of the work of law courts requires them to be in buildings specially constructed for that purpose.

The First Five Year Plan, for financial considerations only, provided only for the construction of palaces of justice in Damascus and Aleppo. L.S. 2.552 million were allocated while L.S. 1.394 million (55%) were spent.

a) The Palace of Justice, Damascus :

The building was completed in 1962. L.S. 36,000 were spent in 1964 to settle certain contracts.

b) The Palace of Justice, Aleppo :

L.S. 6,000 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 4,000 spent on this project that has already been completed and received in a provisional manner. L.S. 1.157 million were spent on it under the First Five Year Plan.

5- THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS

- L.S. 3.190 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 1.392 million (43%) were spent.
- L.S. 450,000 only were allocated for 1964, entirely for the Deraa Customs house, of which L.S. 259,000 (58%) were spent. This building is not complete yet.

As for the Presidential Palace, the Damascus International Fair, the Central Bank of Syria and the Ministry of Public Works, they received no allocations during 1964.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES AND HOUSING

INTRODUCTION The sector of public utilities and housing provides basic services for the public, such as potable water, lighting, transport, housing, town and country planning, touristic services, the development of summer resorts besides various municipal services all of which are conducive to raising the social and health standards of the public.

The projects of this sector are divisible into three groups:

I - Projects of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs.
II - Projects of the Ministry of Economy.
III - Projects of the Ministry of Defence.

I - PROJECTS OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AND RURAL AFFAIRS

1 - Projects directly implemented by the Ministry:
a) Water projects
- Water networks
- Digging and equipping water wells.
b) The construction of two rooms in the garage of the ministry and a warehouse in Lattakié.
c) Sewage.
d) Town and country planning.
e) Tourism and summer resorts.

2 - Projects implemented under the supervision of the Ministry:
a) Projects of the municipalities including electricity projects.
b) Projects of the Housing Authority.
c) Projects of the water corporations:
- Fijé Corporation (Damascus)
- Aleppo Water Corporation
- Hama " "
- Homs " "
- Lattakia " "
d) Internal Transport Authorities :
- General Transport Authority of Damascus
- " " " " Lattakié
- " " " " Homs
- " " " " Aleppo

II - PROJECTS OF THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

These consist of the projects of the Directorate of Tourism and Summer Resorts.

III - PROJECTS OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1 - Projects of the frontier villages.
2 - Projects of the Directorate of Civil Defence.

GENERAL SET-UP

Allocations and expenditures were as follows :

(Values: L.S. 1000)

Year	Allocations	Expenditures	%
1960/61	80,772	63,411	79
1961/62	79,490	41,639	52
1962/end 63	117,040	43,539	37
1964	80,437	41,819	52
Total ...	357,739	190,408	53

IMPLEMENTATION

Actual implementations effected during 1964 are detailed hereunder:

I - PROJECTS OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AND RURAL AFFAIRS

1 - Water Projects

- L.S. 9.623 million were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 4.699 million (49%) were spent.
- L.S. 42,937,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 24,369 million (57%) were spent.

Projects implemented in this field were :

a) Water networks for Jokhadar, Manket el-Hatab, El-Hirak, Bureiké; a reservoir at Nawa; the canalisation of Salamyé water; the mechanical works and pipe-line for the Serghaya-Bloudan project; improvement of the Serghaya water net-work; the water projects of Jaramana, Sakba, Darayya, Maaret Masreen, Maaret El-Arteef, Kharant and Sfeira; the construction works for Rastan village water; improvement of the Kamishly water net-work; the improvement of the Mneen water net-work; the water projects of Mshata, Ayn El-Wadi; the construction, mechanical works and laying of pipe-lines for the water projects of Idleb, Areeha, Maaret El-Naaman, Eastern Zawyé, Ayn El-Arab; delivery of water pipes for Hassaké; water distribution centres at Sakba, Jaramana, Ashrafiet Sahnaya, Sahnaya, Jobar, Mirneen, Harasta, Mleyha; the improvement of the water networks of Armanaz and Kalaat El-Madeek; the construction and water pipes of Soueda, Tell Abyad, Dimas, Halboun, Tell Rifaat-Azaz; the construction work and refining equipment for Abou-Kamal; the construction and mechanical work and the refining equipment for Mayadeen; the improvement of Madaya and Ayn Habeeb water networks; the delivery of water pipes for Fjeijat; the delivery and installation of the mechanical equipment for thewater projects of the governorates of Lattakié, Aleppo and the town of Kamishly; the conclusion of the contract for the canalisation of Orontes water and the study of the means for financing this project.

b) Digging and equipping water wells : Water tanks and various equipment were installed for wells opened in the governorates of Damascus, Hama, Deraa, Aleppo, Idlib, Homs, Lattakié and Soueda. 101 wells were digged by contractors and 55 directly by the Ministry.

Name of Contractor	N° of Wells	Location of Wells
1- Sawah & a yougoslav firm	23	Aleppo, Hama, Lattakia, Homs
2- Jabeila & Bakhos	25	Deraa, Hama, Damascus, Lattakié
3- Jabeila & Bakhos	8	Homs
4- Nazha Zein El-Deen	16	Homs, Hama
5- Loutfi Ghazal	10	Aleppo
6- Medris Andraos	10	Aleppo, Lattakié
7- Nazha Zein El-Deen	9	Homs
8- The Ministry of Municipalities	41	Soueda, Damascus, Deraa, Hama, Aleppo, Idlib, Hassaké
9- " " " "	13	Hassaké, Deir Ezzor, Rakka
10- " " " "	1	Jeifet El-Mashi
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c) Water wells to be opened during 1965-66 :
20 wells in the governorates of Aleppo and Lattakié during the second quarter 1965, 42 wells in the governorates of Deraa, Soueda, Damascus, Homs, Hama, Idlib by the end of June 1965, a contract will be concluded with a company to determine the location of 12 wells by the end of the first quarter 1965, water projects for certain villages in the governorate of Homs during the beginnign of 1966, the delivery and installation of 26 pumping units during the last quarter of 1965, the transfer and installation of two units and the delivery and installation of two electric pumps also during the last quarter of 1965.

2 - The construction of two rooms in the garage of the Ministry and a warehouse in Lattakié

L.S. 150,000 were allocated of which L.S. 51,000 (31%) were spent.

3 - Sewage

L.S. 415,000 were allocated to the Ministry for this project. The amount was transferred to the budgets of the municipalities by virtue of the letter of the Ministry of Finance N° 15694/2/10 dated 11.11.1964 and entirely spent.

4 - Town and Country planning

- L.S. 86,500 were allocated of which L.S. 47,000 (54%) were spent.
- L.S. 1,102,500 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 746,000 (68%) were spent.

Implementations : Maps were drawn for Maaret Masreen, El-Bab, Maaloula, Safita and Daraya; The topographical surveys for Azaz, Maré, El-Mushrfé and Ksair, as well as the first and second stapes of the topographical survey for Faik and Himmé.

5 - Tourism and Summer Resorts

- L.S. 682,500 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 211,000 (31%) were spent.
- L.S. 10,622,500 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which 6,908,000 (65%) were spent.
- Implementations: Furniture was bought for the Krak des Chevaliers, Irné and Jdaydet Yabous; the repair work to Bloudan hotal and Nabek restaurant were completed; a draft project was prepared for the survey of Yabroud & Barada Valley; the planning of Irné, Dreikich and Shahba was effected; a topographical survey for Himmé was made; and the designs for a hotel in Deraa and the electricity and water projects of Irné were completed.

- PROJECTS SUPERVISED BY THE MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AND RURAL AFFAIRS

1 - Municipality, including electricity projects

- L.S. 40.415 million were allocated for the municipalities, excluding electricity projects, of which L.S. 23.181 million (57%) were spent.
- L.S. 189.796 million were allocated under the First Five Year Plan for the municipalities, excluding electricity projects, of which L.S. 98.407 million (52%) were spent.
- L.S. 3.704 were allocated in 1964 for electricity projects of the municipalities of which L.S. 2.160 million (58%) were spent.
- L.S. 9.292 million were allocated for the electricity projects of which L.S. 7.162 million (77%) were spent.
- The projects of the municipalities comprise drinking water, housing, town planning, mechanical equipments, public construction works, sewage, expropriation, public gardens and lighting.

2 - Housing Authority

- L.S. 7 million were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 3.490 million (50%) were spent.
- L.S. 37.144 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 12.715 million (34%) were spent.
- Zahra residential quarter : only pipes for rain water draining was installed and a small part of the roads was asphalted.

* Ground levelling of gardens in New Damascus and some municipal housing areas: eight public parks and the gardens of municipal housing in three areas were levelled.

* Some levelling of sidewalks and the middle foot-path besides repairing the asphalt on the road between the municipal housing unit of Mazzé and the Directorate General of Customs.

* The fourth stage of the municipal housing unit at New Damascus was completed.

* 20% of the sewage & pavements between the military airport of Damascus and New Damascus was completed.

* Sewage & pavements were laid for a number of municipal housing areas.

* 50% of the levelling and 30% of the planting of green grass and 25% of the works of removal of shrubs were completed in the gardens of New Damascus.

* The 3rd part of the 5th stage of constructions work in New Damascus: only the plans were drawn as execution was to start on 28.12.64.

III - INDEPENDENT WATER CORPORATIONS

1 - Fijé Water Corporation (Damascus)

- L.S. 3.928 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 2.118 million (54%) were spent.

- L.S. 23.253 million were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 17.475 million (75%) were spent.

The following was implemented during 1964: The Kaboun water project was completed; various improvements were effected on existing networks; the Hamé bridge was completed; eternite water pipes for the siphons of Wadi Hamé and syphons for Dummar ware purchased; various repair works on new projects.

The 1000 cubic meter water tank at Akrad quarter and the road there-to were completed; the water tanks of Kadam, Bab Moussalla, Bab-Sharky, Sahet El-Abbasyeen, and 75% of the water tank of Kaboun were completed.

The entire project of water supplies to the villages of Wadi Barada and 50% of the works there-of were completed; the Kadam warehouse was delivered and the first contract for the foundations of the building was finally settled.

In the field of new projects, 80% of the foundations were laid, some equipment for building purchased, and the requisite land purchased with part of its price being paid.

b - Aleppo Water Corporation

- L.S. 2.2 million were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 2.069 million (94%) were spent.

- L.S. 19.630 million were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 15.039 million (77%) were spent.

The following was implemented during 1964 :

* The fourth sedimentation pond at the second station: The contract was concluded and the letters of credit opened. Further allocations were appropriated in 1965 Development Budget.

* The pumping pipe between the first and second stations was completed.

* The connecting pipe between the second station and the head of the canal: The contract was concluded and the letters of credit for the value of the pipes opened. Further allocations were appropriated in 1965 Development Budget.

* The connecting pipe between the third station and Karm el-Jabal tank: all the equipment was imported and 75% there-of installed.

* The equipment for a mobile bridge was imported.

* The projects of the 1963 development budget were completed. These consist in works related to the Ansari storage tank, residential quarters at the second station and various equipments and electric engines.

c - Hama Water Corporation

- L.S. 315,000 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 306,000 (97%) were spent.

- L.S. 2.133 million were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 1.779 million (83%) were spent.

- Implementations were :

  a) The second main canal was completed.
  b) The first main canal and general networks were completed.
  c) Water meters of various dimensions were purchased.

d - Homs Water Corporation

- L.S. 1.616 million were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 1.198 (97%) were spent.

- L.S. 2.616 million were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 1.198 million were spent.

The following was implemented during 1964:

* The mechanical equipment for the water refining unit were laid.
* The importation of iron pipes: allocations were transferred for the purchase of equipment.
* All requisite steel pipes were imported.
* All requisite electric equipment were installed.
* The artesian wells pumps were delivered but not installed as the administration was late in giving the necessary orders
* Two thirds of the projects for expanding the network were completed.

e - The Lattakié Water Corporation

- L.S. 4.960 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 396,000 (8%) were spent.
- Two installments of the cost of the water pipes were paid and the storage tanks for the present network were constructed.

1 - Public Transport Authority of Damascus

- L.S. 919,000 were appropriated for 1964 of which L.S. 49,000 (5%) were spent.

The garage of the Authority was asphalted and the warehouse repaired.

2 - Public Transport Authority of Homs

- L.S. 427,000 were appropriated for 1964 but only L.S.19,000 (4%) were spent on enlarging the garage and constructing some shaded bus stations for the passengers.

3 - Public Transport Authority of Lattakié

- L.S. 393,000 were allocated of which L.S. 3,000 (1%) were spent on equipping the garage.

4- Public Transport Authority of Aleppo

- L.S. 1.376 million were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 1.052 million (76%)were spent. The contract with G.M.C. of America for the delivery of the chassis of 40 buses with their gasoline engines was concluded. 34 buses were actually delivered and a tender was announced for the construction of their frames.

II - PROJECTS OF THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

The Directorate of Tourism and Summer Resorts

- L.S. 200,000 were appropriated for 1964 and L.S. 131,000 (66%) were spent.

- L.S. 1.615 million were appropriated under the First Five Year Plan and L.S. 802,000 (50%) were spent.

During 1964, L.S. 11,758 were spent on decorating the Tourism Information Office in Damascus, L.S. 39,000 on rents and L.S. 80,582 on publicity.

III - PROJECTS OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1 - Frontier Villages

- L.S. 1.867 million were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 554,000 (30%) were spent.

- L.S. 7.333 million were appropriated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 2.020 million (28%) were spent.

2 - Directorate of Civil Defence

- L.S. 575,000 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 58,000 (15%) were spent.

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SOCIAL AND LABOR SERVICES

Social and Labor services aim at :

1 - The organization of relations between the proprietors and their workers, the assistance of workers in their Trade Union activity and their training to increase production.

2 - The undertaking of social services for the juvenile delinquents & unable men the construction of institutes and training centres to raise the standard of rural industries, the strengthening of the organs of social guidance, raising the levels of the rural areas, and the provision of new outlets for employment.

- L.S. 699,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 278,000 (40%) were spent).
- L.S. 11.543 million were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 5.676 million (49%) were spent as follows:

	Allocations	Expenditures	%
1960/61	4,234,000	2,325,000	55
1961/62	3,425,000	1,760,000	51
1962 end 1963	3,185,000	1,313,000	41
1964	699,000	278,000	40
TOTAL ...	11,543,000	5,676,000	49%

The allocations for 1964 were spent on :

1- Industrial work
2- Social affairs
3- Rural development.

1 - INDUSTRIAL WORK

a) The project of a study for two trade union compounds in Damascus and Aleppo.
b) The project of a study for two trade union compounds in Hama and Lattakia.

- L.S. 15,000 were allocated for the projects under (a) but not spent.
- L.S. 11,000 were allocated for each of the projects under (b) and entirely spent.

2 - SOCIAL AFFAIRS

a) The Ministry of Public Works is building various social centres that were allocated L.S. 180,000 for 1964. L.S. 60,000 were allocated for the Centre of Mayadin of which L.S. 49,000 were spent and L.S. 120,000 for the Centre of Nawa of which L.S. 96,000 were spent.

b) Juvenile Delinquents Centre at Koudsaya (near Damascus): L.S. 43,000 were allocated for 1964, but nothing was spent.

c) Training units for carpet & rug weaving: L.S.21,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 15,000 (71%) were spent.

d) The construction of five housing units at the Ghazali Institute of Damascus: L.S. 24,000 were allocated for 1964 but not spent.

3 - RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- L.S. 394,000 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 96,000 spent. Major expenditures were :

	L. S.	
Ifreen rural centre (near Aleppo)	39,058	Running cost
Nawa " " (" Deraa)	519	& equipment
Mayadeen " " (" Deir Ezzor)	50,516	" "
Repayment of former debts	5,000	
Studies on the straw industry	375	

The Ifreen rural centre, to be completed by 1965, comprises 14 rooms for administrators and experts, 20 rooms for the Health unit, a veterinary clinic, a garage, four housing units for Grade A employees, three for Grade B employees, and 9 small units for male and female bachelor employees. It aims at rendering social, cultural, health and agricultural services for the 20,000 inhabitants of the surrounding areas.

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SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SERVICES AND NATIONAL GUIDANCE

The sector of social and cultural services and national guidance has the following purposes :

1 - MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND NATIONAL GUIDANCE

The purpose of this ministry is to spread culture and help ensure a better education for the citizens through the establishment of cultural centres, centres of fine arts, public libraries, theatres, music colleges, popular education colleges and mobile cultural units that rove the rural areas.

2 - DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF ARCHEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

a) The revival of ancient civilisation in Syria such as the assyrian, chaldean, phoenician, roman, islamic, etc...

b) The revival of our scientific heritage and the excavation of hidden monuments and relics.

c) The establishment of museums which would attract larger numbers of tourists.

d) Give a correct picture of the history of the country.

3 - HIGHER YOUTH COUNCIL

The spread of sports through the construction of playing grounds, swimming pools, youth camps and youth centres.

4 - CINEMA AUTHORITY

The Cinema Authority was formed by Decree N°258 dated 12.11.1963. Accordingly, it received no allocations under the First Five Year Plan. Its purpose is to supervise the films being projected, besides being the sole local authority allowed to produce films on Syria.

DETAILS OF IMPLEMENTATIONS L.S. 3.138 million were appropriated for 1964 and L.S. 1.971 million (62%) spent.

- L.S. 12.042 million were appropriated under the First Five Year Plan and L.S. 6.697 million (56%) spent.

(Values L.S. 1000)

Year	Allocations	Expenditures	%
1960/61	2,760	2,222	81
1961/62	2,300	1,036	45
1962/end 63	3,844	1,468	38
1964	3,138	1,971	62
Total ...	12,042	6,697	56

I - MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND NATIONAL GUIDANCE

- L.S. 2.136 were allocated to this Ministry for 1964 of which L.S. 1.438 million (63%) were spent.

- L.S. 3.584 were allocated this Ministry under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 1.721 (46%) were spent.

A - CULTURAL CENTRES

1 - Tartous Cultural Centre

L.S. 37,500 were allocated for 1964, and L.S. 19,000 (51%) spent on a cinema projector, tape recorder, microphone, typewriter and chairs.

2 - Salamiyé Cultural Centre

L.S. 37,500 were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 13,000 (35%) spent on the rent of the centre and its equipment.

3 - Douma and Abou Kamal Cultural Centres

They received no allocations for 1964.

4 - Malkyé Cultural Centre

L.S. 191,000 were allocated in 1964 for the construction of this cultural centre. L.S. 139,000 (73%) were spent on completion of the edifice and laying the electricity and sanitation equipment. Carpentry work is underway.

5 - Completion of Ayn Arab Cultural Centre

L.S. 147,000 were allocated and L.S. 112,000 (76%) were spent on painting, carpentry, and laying the electricity, central heating and sanitation equipment.

6 - Completion and decoration of the Ministry's theatre

L.S. 12,000 were allocated but not spent mainly because some reparation work were necessitated.

7 - Expropriation and equipping a Cinema theatre in Damascus

Al-Hamra cinema in Damascus was expropriated in order to show local and foreign films and present local and foreign plays. L.S. 397,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 53,000 (13%) were spent.

8 - The purchase and equipping of a mobile cultural unit for Idlib

L.S. 35,000 were allocated of which L.S. 23,000 (66%) were spent mainly on the purchase of the truck at L.S. 15,700.

II - DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF MUSEUMS AND ARCHEOLOGY

- L.S. 1.233 million were allocated for 1964 and L.S. 1.079 million (45%) were spent.
- L.S. 5.923 million were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 3.702 million (63%) were spent.

Details of implementation in 1964 were :

1 - Aleppo Museum

L.S. 925,000 were allocated, L.S. 900,000 for the edifice, and L.S. 25,000 for equipment. L.S. 909,000 (98%) were spent of which L.S. 829,000 for the edifice and L.S. 17,000 for the equipment.

2 - Archeological work in Palmyra

L.S. 208,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 170,000 (82%) were spent.

III - HIGHER YOUTH COUNCIL

- L.S. 1.002 million were allocated of which L.S. 533,000 (53%) were spent.
- L.S. 1.903 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 1.166 million (61%) were spent.

The above amounts were spent on the completion of 22 youth centres in the following localities: Zablatani, Baramké, Mazzé, Aleppo, Homs, Hama, Lattakia, Hassaké, Kamishly, Deraa, Soueda, Idlib, Rakka, Deir Ezzor, Douma, Kouneitra, Yabroud, Salamyé, Damascus University, Aleppo University, Zabadani camp and Lattakia camp.

Implementations during 1964 were :

1 - Zablatani Centre: L.S. 75,000 allocated and entirely spent on completion of swimming pool and fields for basketball and volley-ball.

2 - Baramké Centre: L.S. 75,000 allocated but not spent as land could not be expropriated.

3 - Mazzé Camp : L.S. 50,000 were allocated for levelling the ground and constructing an outer wall but not spent.

4 - Aleppo Centre : L.S. 110,000 were allocated and spent on the gymnasium, swimming pool and foot-ball field.

5 - Hama Centre: L.S. 63,000 were allocated but L.S. 47,500 (75%) spent on completing the stadium and foot-ball field.

6 - Homs Centre : L.S. 63,000 were allocated and L.S. 62,500 (99%) spent on completing the foot-ball stadium and smaller playing fields.

7 - Lattakié Centre : L.S. 63,000 were allocated and L.S.5,000 (8%) spent on the outer wall, main entrances and the smaller fields.

8 - Deir-Ezzor Centre: L.S. 50,000 were allocated and L.S.17,500 (35%) spent on completing the foot-ball and smaller fields.

9 - Hassaké Centre : L.S. 30,000 were allocated and spent on the foot-ball field and clothes room.

10 - Kamishly Centre : L.S. 25,000 were allocated and L.S.20,000 (80%) spent on completing the stadium, the foot-ball field and clothes building.

11 - Deraa Centre : L.S. 50,000 were allocated and L.S.10,500 (21%) spent for completing the outer wall, the entrances, and the foot-ball and smaller fields.

12 - Soueida Centre : L.S. 50,000 were allocated and L.S.49,700 (99%) spent on the outer wall and the foot-ball and smaller fields.

13 - Idlib Centre : L.S. 50,000 were allocated and L.S.49,900 (100%) spent on the stadium and the clothes building.

14 - Rakka Centre : L.S. 30,000 were allocated and spent on the stadium and the foot-ball field.

15 - 16 - 17 - 18 - Kouneitra, Douma, Yabroud and Salamyé Centres: L.S. 37,500 were allocated and L.S. 25,000 (67%) spent.

19 - Damascus University playing grounds : L.S. 75,000 were allocated but not spent.

20 - Aleppo University playing grounds : L.S. 75,000 were allocated but not spent.

21 - Zabadani Youth Camp: L.S. 200,000 were allocated for completing the construction of this camp which is one of the main ones in the Middle East.

22 - Lattakia Youth Camp : L.S. 30,000 were allocated for electricity and water installations.

IV - CINEMA AUTHORITY This Authority was formed by virtue of Decree N° 258 of 12.11.63. Therefore, the First Five Year Plan appropriated no allocations for it.

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HEALTH SERVICES

The development projects of this sector aim at the following:

1 - The expansion of medical services through the construction and expansion of hospitals, the construction of model and standard type clinics in the towns and the rural areas and the formation of mobile medical units.

2 - The provision of the sufficient numbers of doctors and specialists in various fields. A sufficient number of nurses is also to be ensured through the establishment of nursing schools in some main towns that would be similar to the nursing school of Damascus.

3 - Equipping the hospitals, clinics and training centres with modern medical instruments, e.g. X-Ray units and various manual instruments.

4 - The establishment of scientific research centres.

5 - The improvement of the laboratories.

ALLOCATIONS

- L.S. 2.909 million were allocated for 1964, of which L.S. 2.201 million (75%) were spent.
- L.S. 27.958 million were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 16.054 (58%) were spent as follows:

(figures : L.S. 1000)

	Allocations	Expenditures	%
1960/61	9,765	7,161	73
1961/62	6,579	2,493	38
1962 and 63	8,705	4,199	49
1964	2,909	2,201	75
TOTAL	27,958	16,054	58%

The projects of this sector comprise the following : Hospitals, clinics and medical centres, medical schools, mobile health units and miscellaneous projects.

The buildings are constructed by the Ministry of Public Works and the equipments are furnished by the Ministry of Health.

1-HOSPITALS

- L.S. 2.317 million were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 2.011 (84%) were spent.
- L.S. 17.212 million were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 10.493 million (61%) were spent.

Details of activity during 1964 follow:

a) Soueda Hospital

The construction of this 150 bed hospital was begun in March 61, and the following was completed by the end of 1964:

- The edifice, sanitary and electric installations, carpentry, air conditioning and elevators.
- Some equipments were already received at a cost of L.S.80,000.
- L.S. 506,000 were allocated for this project in 1964 of which L.S. 351,000 (69%) were spent.

b) Hama Hospital

The construction of this 300bed hospital was begun on 25.2.61,the edifice getting completed on 8.4.1962. By the end of 1964, electric, sanitary and air conditioning installations were laid, the refrigerating unit installed, most of the carpentry and some of the painting work finished. L.S. 670,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 631,000 (94%) were spent.

c) Aleppo Hospital

This 550 bed hospital is the biggest in Syria and is to have a school for nursing and midwifery. Work on it began on 22.2.1961. By the end of 1964, the edifice as well as the electric, sanitary and central heating installations were completed.

L.S. 281,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 170,000 (60%) were spent.

d) Hassaké Hospital

Work began on this 150 bed hospital in 1961, but got protracted due to the withdrawal of the contract by the Ministry of Public Works.

L.S. 12,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 11,000 (92%) were spent.

e) Rakka Hospital

Work began on this 150 bed hospital on 2.1.1961. The edifice was completed by end 1964 and the construction of the outer wall started.

L.S. 542,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 513,000 (95%) were spent.

f) Damascus Hospital

The edifice and the installations for the 160 bed new floor is completed and being equipped at a cost of L.S. 33,000.

L.S. 100,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 54,000 (54%) were spent.

It is to be noted that during the First Five Year Plan, a new 125 bed floor was added to the Homs Hospital, and the 100 bed Damascus Hospital for Eyes was completed.

2 - CLINICS AND MEDICAL CENTRES

The First Five Year Plan provided for the construction of several medical centres, the following getting completed during the early part of the plan: Kadmous, Muraybet, Sadad, Sarreen, Mismyé, Shajara, Doumair, Idlib, Ma'aret Masreen, Serghaya, the medical centre for industrial labour in Deir Ezzor, the medical centre for agricultural labor and the medical centre at the Yermuk Palestine Refugees Camp.

Regarding the Malkié medical centre, L.S. 98,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 25,000 (26%) were spent. As for the annex to the Lattakié quarantine, L.S. 13,000 were allocated for it in 1964 and entirely spent, the project getting completed by the middle of that year.

3 - THE NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCHOOL OF DAMASCUS

Work on this 150 student school was begun on 6.8.1960 and is already completed. L.S. 357,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 141,000 were spent.

As for the other medical schools, such as the nursing schools of Homs and Lattakié, the medical training centre for technical assistants, and the physics training centre, work on them has not started yet.

4 - OTHER MEDICAL PROJECTS

The building of the Ministry of Health :
Work on the annex was started on 20.5.1961 and is already complete;

- L.S. 44,000 were allocated for 1964 of which L.S. 11,000 (25%) were spent.
- L.S. 431,000 were allocated under the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 229,000 (53%) were spent.

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E D U C A T I O N

INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Education based its investment program under the First Five Year Plan on these points :

1 - The expansion of the various phases of education, particularly secondary and high school technical education.

2 - The expansion of industrial education and its equipping with the requisite tools and instruments.

3 - The expansion of the number of male and female teachers in order to ensure the requirements of elementary education.

OVER-ALL SET-UP

Allocations under the First Five Year Plan were as follows :
(figures : L.S. 1000)

	Allocations	Expenditures	%
1960/61	30,489	25.855	85
1961/62	26.358	14.428	55
1962 end 63	55.269	34.268	62
1964	16.646	12.200	73
TOTAL ...	128.762	86.750	67%

1964 expenditures were spread as follows :

Nature of Expenditure	L.S. 1000
- Studies (Damascus University)	73
- Completion of land expropriation (Aleppo University and school buildings authority)	285
- Equipment for Aleppo University	136
- Salaries and Wages for School Building Authority staff	1027
- Construction work	10679
T O T A L	12200

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES

The First Five Year Education Plan was over fulfilled regarding elementary, general, secondary and general high school education, in teacher training and university education. Thus, 6549 classrooms instead of a planned 3504 were established under the plan.

Regarding technical education, however, the plan did not achieve its goals.

Class-rooms established under the First Five Year Plan

Stages of Education	N° planned by F.F.Y.P.	N° actually established				
		1960/61	1961/62	1962/ end 63	1964	Total
Elementary	2,427	1,765	682	2,600	-	5,047
Secondary, general	583	63	134	705	-	902
High, general	112	1	78	236	-	315
Teacher training	50	7	8	49	-	64
Secondary, industrial	116	18	25	20	-	63
High, industrial	117	14	27	40	-	81
Secondary, feminine	28	2	3	10	-	15
High, feminine	19	-	5	9	-	14
Secondary, Commerce	52	8	11	18	-	37
Damascus Agric. College	-	-	2	-	-	2
Aleppo Commercial "	-	3	4	- -	-	7
Aleppo Technical "	-	-	2	-	-	2
T o t a l . . .	3,504	1,881	981	3,687	-	6,549

Note: N° of class-rooms established in 1964 was not listed as their execution was transferred to the ordinary budget of the Ministry of Education.

Instead of 488,489 students, 551,405 i.e. 62,826 more than planned were accepted in all sta es of education except at the university level during the First Five Year Plan.

Number of students accepted in schools during the First Five Year Plan

Stages of education	N° planned by F.F.Y.P.	1960/61	1961/62	1962/ end 63	1964	Total
Elementary	371,990	101,897	97,024	114,124	127,879	440,924
Secondary, general	69,472	10,282	13,953	14,158	26,336	64,729
High, general	21,401	3,964	6,483	8,420	7,213	26,080
Teacher Training	4,750	881	1,205	1,689	2,646	6,421
Secondary, industrial	8,591	1,201	1,605	673	921	4,400
High, industrial	6,076	233	1,464	899	695	3,749
Secondary, feminine	2,148	691	311	197	193	934
High, feminine	1,060	83	282	216	135	716
Secondary, Commerce	3,001	408	627	597	491	2,123
Damascus Agric. College	-	75	110	95	-	280
School of Fine Arts, Dam.	-	65	60	76	-	201
Aleppo Commercial College	-	120	155	140	-	415
Aleppo Industrial "	-	80	98	59	86	323
Damascus Industrial "	-	-	-	-	110	110
T o t a l	488,489	119,980	123,377	141,343	166,705	551,405

Details of implementations follow :

I - VARIOUS STAGES OF EDUCATION

This section comprises elementary, secondary general and high school general education; teacher training; industrial secondary and high school education; secondary commercial schools, feminine secondary and high school education; school health; private schools; the Maysaloon and Aleppo Youth camps.

- L.S. 33.771 million were allocated for the first three stages June 1960 - end 1963 but L.S. 18.622 million (49%) were spent.

- No allocations were appropriated for 1964, the funds being transferred to the ordinary budget of the Ministry of Education.

II - COLLEGES

The First Five Year Plan provided for the establishment of a number of colleges :

- Damascus College of Agriculture
- Damascus School of Fine Arts
- Aleppo Commercial College
- Damascus Industrial College
- Aleppo Industrial Training College

The first three were turned into university faculties by virtue of Decree N° 84 dated 20.6.1963, the other two remaining attached to the Ministry of Education.

- L.S. 6.104 million were allocated for the first three stages (June 1960 - end 1963) but L.S. 3.681 million (60%) were spent.

- Regarding the last two colleges, their allocations for 1964 were transferred to the ordinary budget of the Ministry of Education.

III - SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY

The Authority's projects comprise :
- Elementary school buildings
- General secondary and high school buildings
- Teacher training colleges
- Technical training colleges

- 377 school buildings with 2401 class-rooms were completed under the First Five Year Plan.

- L.S. 11.150 million were allocated for 1964, but L.S. 6.252 million (56%) were spent.

- L.S. 44.400 million were allocated under the First Five Year Plan, but L.S. 34.589 (78%) spent.

N° of Schools and Class-rooms completed under the First Five Year Plan

	N° of Schools	N° of Classrooms
Elementary Schools	320	1815
General secondary high and Teacher Training	42	443
Technical colleges	15	143
T o t a l . . .	377	2401

IV - UNIVERSITIES

1 - Damascus University

The new buildings under construction are the first male and female students quarters, the faculty of chemistry and the faculty of civil engineering.

a) Residential quarters for male students : This building consists of a basement and eleven floors. Construction work was started on 1.1.1961 and completed in 1964.

b) Residential quarters for female students: This building consists of a basement and six floors. Work began during 1962 and should be completed during July 1965.

c) Faculty of Chemistry : Work began on 20.10.1961, completed in 1964 and being equipped and used.

d) Faculty of Civil Engineering : This edifice was completed in 1963 and the building is expected to be delivered in a final form during November 1965.

- L.S. 2.121.000 were allocated during 1964 for the projects of Damascus University, but expenditures totalled L.S. 2.783 million (131%).

2 - Aleppo University

- L.S. 3.375 million were allocated for 1964 as follows : L.S. 150,000 for land expropriation, entirely spent; L.S. 150,000 for laboratory equipment of which L.S. 136,000 were spent; L.S. 2.879 million for laboratories buildings and various equipment also entirely spent.

V - SCHOLARSHIPS

The following scholarships were granted between 1.7.1962 and 31.12.1963 :

Scholarships abroad	51
" at Damascus University	104
" to study medicine at Algiers University	50
	205

This compares with 364 scholarships granted during 1961/62. As for 1964, no allocations for scholarships were effected under the development plan.

L.S. 10.626 have been allocated for scholarships under the first three stapes of the First Five Year Plan of which L.S. 8.704 (82%) were spent.

VI - SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

L.S. 1.5 million were allocated under the First Five Year Plan as follows :

L.S. 500,000 for 1961/62
L.S. 1,000,000 for 1962/63

No expenditures were effected however.

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ABREVIATIONS

T. E. C.	:	Total estimated cost
F.Y.P. Invest	:	Investments expected under the First Five Year Plan
Init. App.	:	Initial Appropriations
Final App.	:	Final "
Actual Exp.	:	Actual expenditures
% of init. app. to exp.	:	Percentage of initial appropriations to expenditures
% of exp. to F.Y.P.	:	Percentage of actual expenditures to allocations envisaged by the First Five Year Plan.

T A B L E I

IRRIGATION & LAND RECLAMATION

(Values L.S. 1,000)

PROJECTS	T.E.C.	Exp. before F.F.Y.P.	F.Y.P. Invest.	1964			FOUR STAGES				Total Exp. till end 64	Remaining Expenses
				App.	Exp.	%	App.	Exp.	% to App.	% to FYP		
- Euphrates	2313000	10034	304000	30016	6015	20	97140	24615	25	8	34649	2313000
- Khaboun	-	1812	90000	770	581	75	9871	4373	43	5	6185	
- Admin. Expenses	-	-	-	850	738	87	3600	2779	77	-	2779	
TOTAL	2313000	11846	394000	31636	7334	23	110611	31767	29	8	43613	2313000
- Ghab & Asharné	203000	42447	123000	24853	16713	67	137200	107768	79	88	150275	54896
- Rouj	14500	5500	7500	422	251	59	8622	5263	60	70	10765	1700
- Sinn	14500	6009	16000	5491	4936	90	20966	8632	42	54	14641	3846
- Yarmouk	13000	2608	8000	5302	2640	50	19902	9077	46	114	11685	3252
- Upper Orontes	12300	1098	47000	100	-	-	2190	653	31	1,4	1751	12300
- Barada & Awaj	70000	110	35000	-	-	-	1895	452	24	1,3	562	70000
- Irrigation of Frontier	40000	4	9500	-	-	-	9070	134	1,5	1,4	138	38000
- Admin. Expenses	-	-	-	1910	1409	74	9865	8934	96	-	9440	-
- Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	29	97	-	-	-
- Total Major Projects Auth.	367300	57776	246000	38078	25949	68	209740	140942	67	57	199197	183994
- Reconstruction of old dams	-			34	32	95	184	134	73	-	134	4465
- Upper Tell Maghas	120			25	20	80	105	70	67	-	70	-
- Study on basins	17000			5	3	12	25	3	12	-	3	17000
- Homs Flood control	1200			600	595	99	620	615	99	-	615	605
- Jisr el-Shoughour flood control	70			73	15	21	73	15	21	-	15	55
- Expl. of water networks							95	85	89	-	85	-
- Water measurement							40	38	98	-	38	-
- Topography				7	7	100	-	7	-	-	7	-
- Total Min. of Publ. Works	18390	-	-	744	672	89	1142	967	85	-	967	22125
- Agrarian Reform Project	-			408	240	60	1688	526	31	12	526	4350
- Ghab Develpt.	2325			616	297	48	1016	590	58	-	590	1877
- Land Reclamation	-			-	-	-	6500	695	11	-	695	-
- Total Minist. of Agrarian Reform	2325	-	-	1024	537	52	9204	184	19	0,5	1811	6227

TABLE I

PROJECTS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
- Codostral Bureau	12000	-	-	290	53	18	1540	53	3	-	53	12000
- Division of "Musha" common land overship	12000			290	53	18	1540	53	3	-	53	12000
GRAND TOTAL ...	2713015	69622	654000	71772	34545	48	332237	17554	53	27	245641	2537346

T A B L E II

- A G R I C U L T U R E

(Values L.S. 1000)

P R O J E C T S	F.Y.P. Invest.	1 9 6 4				FOUR STAGES			
		Init. App.	Final App.	Actual Exp.	%	Init. App.	Actual Exp.	% exp. to init. app.	% exp. to F.Y.P.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	39100	3603	3502	3064	85	30674	20159	66	52
- Agricultural guidance	1800	615	615	549	89	1981	1434	72	80
- Seed breeding	2500					1844	1094	59	44
- Horticulture	2800	62	62	38	61	1986	1117	56	40
- Quarantine	3600	558	558	449	80	3124	2277	73	63
- Forestation	7500	65	49	34	52	2865	1797	63	24
- Experimental stations	6500	267	267	231	87	7724	5413	70	83
- Water for sheep	1600	1100	1100	1100	100	3746	3112	83	194
- Improved breeds	1100	340	340	327	96	2090	1226	59	111
- Veterinary work	4300	150	150	95	63	1473	1128	77	26
- Fisheries	1100	30	30	16	53	767	131	17	12
- Agric. education	6300	376	291	196	52	3034	1401	46	7
- Agric. census	-	40	40	29	72	40	29	72	-
MINISTRY OF AGRARIAN REFORM		3266	3266	2677	83	30437	7890	26	-
- Animal husbandry		1337	1337	1147	86	8669	3580	41	-
- Depots and buildings		900	900	663	74	3695	819	22	-
- Machinery		1029	1029	867	84	12482	3169	25	-
- Miscellaneous						5591	322	6	
MAJOR PROJECTS AUTHORITY	55900	1840	1840	1425	77	31780	8277	26	15
- Underground water	10200	390	317	227	58	5970	3516	59	34
- Silos	45700	1450	1450	1198	83	23560	3416	14	7
- Prospection for water						2250	1335	60	
- Ministry of Supplies						2500			
- Refrigeration						2500			
G R A N D T O T A L	95000	8709	8608	7166	82	95391	36326	38	38

TABLE III

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PROJECTS	T.E.C.	F.Y.P. Alloc.	1964 PLAN			TOTAL EXPENDITURES JULY 1960 - DECEMBER 1964			
			Appr.	Exp.	%	Appr.	Exp.	% of Exp. to Appr.	% of Exp. to F.Y.P.
1- INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS									
- Nitrogen Fertilizer plant	100000	90000	943	296	30	6364	1067	17	
- Salt plant			260	135	70	1612	301	19	
- Technical Training			903	541	53	8223	4051	49	
- Administrative training	5000					300			
- Research center			137			337			
- Studies and supervision			272	203	75	23342	965	4	
- Aid to Cotton Yarn Fund			2000	2000	100	8000	8000	100	
- Projects of Economic Institute						18500	1028	6	
- Batteries plant			1380	370	27	1630	380	23	
- Phosphates project			260	181	72	250	181	72	
- Rajo iron ore prospection			5	1	25	5	1	25	
- Newspaper paper plant			164	149	65	227	149	65	
- Technical training centers			908	793	87	908	793	87	
T O T A L	105000	90000	7222	4669	63	69698	16916	24	19
2- FOOD INDUSTRIES			371	348	94	371	348	94	
3- RURAL INDUSTRIES		750				1587	950	60	127
4- AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES									
- Olives, figs & grapes processing - Equipment - Various studies		2291	125	104	83	3920	1095	28	48
T O T A L		2291	125	104	83	3920	1095	28	48
5- TOBACCO MONOPOLY	7600	10000	2355	2238	95	10605	7225	68	70

P. T. O.

T A B L E III

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MINING & GEOLOGY									
- Geological map 1/200,000		3600	470	470	100	3470			
- Topographic map 1/200,000		3155	177.5	177.5	100	7057			
- Geological map 1/50,000	22253	1200				200	8137	57	
- Iron ore prospecting		16250				3762			
- Chrome and manganese prospecting		150				150	285	190	
- Salt rock prospecting	5732	1400				2377	523	22	
- Phosphates prospecting		600				3890	657	17	
- Lead and zinc prospecting		350				230	129	56	
- Drawing and printing of magnetic maps						55			
- Aid to co-operatives						200	118	59	
- Administrative expenses			648.5	622	96	1469	1646	112	
TOTAL MINING & GEOLOGY	27985	26705	1296	1270	104	22860	12947	57	48
GRAND TOTAL	140585	129746	11369	8629	75	109041	39479	36	30

TABLE IV

POWER AND FUEL

(Values: L.S. 1000)

PROJECTS	T.E.C.	F.Y.P. Invest.	1964 PLAN			TOTAL EXPENDITURES JULY 1960 - DECEMBER 1964			
			Appr.	Exp.	%	Appr.	Exp.	% of app. to exp.	% of exp. to F.Y.P.
GENERAL PETROLEUM AUTHORITY									
PROSPECTION									
- Geophysical prospection	4000		1040	3082	296	7740	10183	132	
- Deep prospection	62500	50000	5683	7373	130	71983	61425	86	
- Karatschok field prospect.	175500	135000		979	47	27550	9077	33	
- Gaz prospection	2500	2500				1000			
- Former debts						100			
T O T A L	244500	187500	6723	11434	170	108373	80685	74	43
STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION									
- Storage tanks in governorates	4000					1600	1436	90	
- Storage tanks in Lattakia	350					705	158	22	
- Additional tanks	400	2000	2355	2378	101	7505	3789	50	
- Butane storage tank, Homs	300					590	235	40	
- Products pipe-lines	25800	16500	3300	3686	112	32500	28808	89	
- 2nd marine pipe-line in Lattakia			250	67	27	250	67	27	
- Additional tanks (Soviet Contract)			4800	2138	45	4800	2138	45	
T O T A L	30850	18500	10705	8269	77	47950	36631	76	198
PETROLEUM BY-PRODUCTS									
- Butane Unit	600					145	8	6	
- Oxygen unit	150		189	188	100	569	255		
- Loading yard and offices						150	161	107	
- Studies			50			1050			
- Terpentine unit			20	8	40	20	8	40	
- Asphalt unit			1000			1000			
- Loans from govt.			2313			2313			
- Former debts			100			100			
T O T A L	750		2572	196	8	5347	432	8	
TOTAL, GENERAL PETROLEUM AUTH.	276100	206000	20000	19899	99	161670	117748	73	57

T A B L E IV

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ELECTRICITY									
- Damascus Board	17900		8542	7113	61	40304	34348	85	
- Aleppo "	29797		2790	1970	70	18903	16013	85	
- Homs-Hama "	43383		2297	2297	100	39728	29069	73	
- Kamishly "	576	54000	245	201	82	1364	1801	132	
- Deir-Ezzor "	429		262	643	246	2869	1123	39	
- Lattakie "			636	363	57	636	363	57	
- Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs			859	405	24	3577	1366	38	
- Projects of municipalities						5688	5002	90	
TOTAL, ELECTRICITY	92085	54000	15631	12192	66	112969	89085	79	165
GRAND TOTAL	368185	260000	35631	32891	83	274639	206833	75	80

T A B L E V

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

Values: L.S. 1000

PROJECTS	T.E.C.	F.Y.P. Invest.	1964				FOUR STAGES			
			Init. App.	Final App.	Actual Exp.	%	Init. App.	Actual Exp.	% exp. to F.Y.P.	% to Alloc.
LAND COMMUNICATIONS										
- Highways	133800	60000	4800	4765	4579	95	54223	42663	79	71
- Roads in towns	10951						16887	13578	80	
- Financing roads with Int. Bank			2500	2500	484	19	2500	484	19	
- Various roads			675	831	682	101	675	682	101	
- Purchase of equipment			250	250	250	100	250	250	100	
- Payment of former debts			2025	2025	1999	99	2025	1999	99	
T O T A L	144751	60000	10250	10371	7994	78	76560	59656	78	99
B R I D G E S										
- Bridges on Euphrates - " " Khabour	13000	14000	3600	3587	3505	97	16100	9267	58	66
- Two bridges on Lattakia-Homs road			600	600	111	19	600	111	19	
-Repayment of former debts			50	64	60	120	50	60	120	
T O T A L	13000	14000	4250	4250	3676	86	16750	9438	59	66
R A I L W A Y S										
- Kamishly - Aleppo - Lattakie railway		173000	14660	14660	5334	36	90216	33831	37	20
- Projects of Railway Authority			2500	2500	256	10	2500	256	10	
T O T A L		173000	17160	17160	5590	33	92716	34087	37	20

T A B L E V

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CIVIL AVIATION PROJECTS										
- Damascus Int. Airport	42600	34900	17525	17525	270	1	53725	1013	3	3
- Mazzé Airport	266						240	85	35	
- Nafrab "		2200	550	550	211	38	5520	3495	63	159
- Kamishly "			60				925			
- Lattakié (Hmaimeen) Airport			40	40			220	14	6	
- Deir Ezzor Airport		1100	100	37	30	30	1052	293	28	27
- Palmyra Airport							61	20	33	
- Wireless Guidance Units		1305	110	110	40	36	285	40	19	3
- Syrian Arab Airlines							9483	9483	100	
- Purchase of equipment		495	300	300	300	100	660	300	45	60
- Building for directorate General			30	30			30			
- Payment of former debts			250	250			250			
T O T A L	42866	40000	18965	18842	851	4	72451	14743	27	37
METEOROLOGY DIRECTORATE			337	337	81	24	337	81	24	
H A R B O U R S										
- Tartous Harbour & dry dock	38200	32800	12735	12735	10644	84	32201	38618	120	118
- Lattakie							5506	1634	30	
- Arwad harbor			410	410			410			
T O T A L	38200	32800	13145	13145	10644	84	38117	40252	106	123
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND POSTAL PROJECTS	54705	54285	10586	10586	9551	94	60443	14147	56	63
BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION										
- Broadcasting		8000	1350	1345	781	58	12000	6375	53	80
- Television			1623	1538			6223	1575	25	
T O T A L		8000	2973	1883	781	58	18223	7950	78	80
GRAND TOTAL	293522	382085	77666	77574	39168	50	375597	200354	53	52

T A B L E VI

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

(Values : L.S. 1000)

PROJECTS	T.E.C.	F.Y.P. Invest.	1964 PLAN			TOTAL EXPENDITURES JULY 1960 - DECEMBER 1964			
			Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of Init.app. to exp.	Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of App. to Exp.	% of Exp. to F.Y.P.
A- Government Buildings	2660	-	757	719	123	2642	2177	82	-
B- Ministry of Finance Building, Damascus	4700	-	700	478	68	4000	3326	83	-
C- Public Security Bldgs.	8040	-	1534	1505	112	10432	7087	79	-
D- Buildings for Ministry of Justice	7200	-	66	40	77	2552	1394	55	-
E- Buildings for Directorate General of Customs	2010	-	450	259	58	3190	1392	43	-
F- Damascus International Fair	-	-	-	-	-	1750	1750	100	-
G- Presidential Palace	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-
H- Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	887	887	100	-
I- Ministry of Public Works/	-	-	-	-	-	808	550	68	-
GRAND TOTAL	24610		3507	3001	96	26461	18563	70	-

T A B L E VII

PUBLIC UTILITIES & FRONTIER VILLAGES

(Values L.S. 1000)

PROJECTS	F. Y. P.		1 9 6 4			FOUR STAGES		
	T.E.C.	Invest.	App.	Exp.	%	App.	Exp.	%
MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL & RURAL AFFAIRS								
- Water projects	25260	-	9623,5	4699	49	42937,5	24369	57
- Planning	615		86,5	47	54	1102,5	746	68
- Tourism & Summer Resorts	3921		682,5	221	31	10622,5	6908	65
- Sewage	2234		-	-	-	1465	133	9
- Housing	5015		70000	3490	50	37144	12715	34
- Two rooms in garage of Ministry & a Depot in Lattakié			150	51	34	150	51	34
T O T A L ...	37045	-	17542,5	8498	48	93421,5	44922	48
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY (TOURISME & SUMMER RESORTS)	-	-	200	131,3	66	1615	802	50
MUNICIPALITIES								
- Water projects	13397			2975		9942	8842	89
- Housing	29372			-		36382	25924	71
- Planning	842			382		932	903	97
- Mechanical work	16684			944		1287	1630	127
- Construction	8968			2953		66913	23250	35
- Sewage	8390			4871		21439	21425	150
- Expropriations	7201			10448		10735	14427	134
- Gardens	1718			416		1208	1258	104
- Lighting	913			192		958	748	78
T O T A L ...	87485		40415	23181	57	189796	98407	52

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T A B L E VII

PROJECTS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WATER BOARDS								
- Fijé (Damascus)	6000		3928	2118	54	23253	17475	75
- Aleppo	10574		2200	2069	94	19630	15039	77
- Hama	901		315	306	97	2133	1779	83
- Homs			1616	1198	74	2616	1198	46
- Lattakié (financing)			4960	396	8	4960	396	8
- TOTAL ...	17475		13019	6087	47	52592	35587	68
- Frontier villages			1867	554	30	7333	2020	28
- Damascus public transport			919	49	5	919	49	5
- Homs public transport			427	19	4	427	19	4
- Lattakié public transport			393	3	1	393	3	1
- Aleppo public transport	9558	2434	1376	1052	76	1376	1052	76
- Civil Defence			575	85	15	575	85	15
- Municipal Electricity			3704	2160	58	9292	7162	77
GRAND TOTAL ...	151563	2434	804375	41819	52	357739,5	190408	53

TABLE VIII

LABOUR AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(Values : L.S. 1000)

PROJECTS	T.E.C.	F.Y.P. Invest.	1964 PLAN			TOTAL EXPENDITURES JULY 1960 - DECEMBER 1964			
			Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of appr. to exp.	Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of appr. to exp.	% exp. to F.Y.P.
1 - Services to industrial labour (syndical centres aid to co-operatives,etc.)	1485	1125	37	22	59	438	141	32	13
2 - Services to rural labour	325	325	-	-	-	105	50	48	15
3 - Co-operatives	3455	3455	-	-	-	1204	395	28	11
4 - Social services (Design, construction, equipping and operation of social centres; jjuvenile deliquency centres; aid to the blind; various social services)	15485	12735	662	256	39	9796	5090	52	40
GRAND TOTAL	20750	17640	699	278	40	11543	5676	49	32

T A B L E IX

CULTURE AND NATIONAL GUIDANCE

(Values: L.S. 1000)

PROJECTS	T.E.C.	F.Y.P. Invest.	1964 PLAN			TOTAL EXPENDITURES JULY 1960 - DECEMBER 1964			
			Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of app. to exp.	Appr.	Actual Exp.	% of app. to exp.	% exp. to F.Y.P.
MINISTRY OF CULTURE									
A- Cultural services e.g. publication, film productions, litteracy campaign, mobile cultural centres, exhibitions, all of which were mentioned in First Year Plan and completed under it	-	-	-	-	-	1010	799	79	-
B - Completion of Second year and Third Stage projects									
1) Construction and equipping of cultural centres and mobile units, music centre in Aleppo and national library in Damascus	2330	-	338	251	74	2117	752	36	-
C - Theatres: construction of a theatre in Aleppo and completion of puppets theatre in Damascus	2990	-	32	-	-	457	170	37	-
TOTAL, MINISTRY OF CULTURE	6680	-	370	251	68	3584	1721	46	-
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF ARCHEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS									
- Completion of Aleppo Museum	2960	-	900	892	99	3899	2548	65	-
- " " Damascus "	260	-	-	-	-	219	117	53	-
- Palmyra Museum	605	-	-	-	-	572	557	97	-
- Excavation, reparation and equipping Palmyra Museum	-	-	208	170	82	1208	463	38	-
T O T A L	3625	-	1133	1079	95	5923	3702	63	-
HIGHER YOUTH COUNCIL	-	-	-	1002	53	1902	1166	61	-
1964 PROJECTS	-	-	-	52	-	52	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	11365	-	3138	1971	63	12042	6697	56	-

T A B L E X

PUBLIC HEALTH

(Values: L.S. 1000)

PROJECTS	T.E.C.	F.Y.P. Alloc	1964 PLAN			TOTAL EXPENDITURES JULY 1960 - DECEMBER 1964			
			Final Appr.	Actual Exp.	%	Appr.	Exp.	% exp. to app.	% exp. to F.Y.P.
HOSPITALS									
Soueida Hospital: Building	4012		268	173	64				
Equipment			238	177	74				
Hama Hospital : Building	6954		570	631	110	10234	6417	63	
Equipment			100	-	-				
Aleppo Hospital : Building	11444		83	72	87				
Equipment			198	98	49				
Hassaké Hospital: Building	3741		12	11	92	2442	674	27	
Equipment							100		
Rakka Hospital : Building	5701		542	513	95	2042	2047	100	
Damascus Hospital: Building	1040		100	54	54	800	643	80	
Equipment			200	198	99	689	323	47	
Homs Hospital : Building	762	35134				550	305	55	
Equipment						269			
Former debts						86	84	98	
T O T A L	33654	36934	2397	2011	84	17212	10493	61	28
CLINICS	2290	4120	-	-	-	1378	804	58	20
QUARANTINES	1155	1155	111	38	34	1666	683	22	59
MEDICAL SCHOOLS	1210	1210	357	141	39	2572	1523	59	126
MOBILE HEALTH UNITS AND ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS UNITS	250	1925	44	11	25	4199	2512	59	130
GRAND TOTAL	392150	46000	2909	2201	75	27958	16054	58	35

T A B L E XI

E D U C A T I O N

(Values: L.S. 1000)

P R O J E C T S	T.E.C.	F.Y.P. Invest.	1964 PLAN			TOTAL EXPENDITURES JULY 1960 - DECEMBER 1964			
			Final Appr.	Actual Exp.	% app to exp.	Appr.	Exp.	% app. to exp.	% exp. to F.Y.P.
1 - SCHOOLS									
- Elementary	39190					16751	10906	65	-
- Secondary, General	16536					7554	1844	24	-
- High, General	2631					2542	651	26	-
- Teacher's Training	6533					1957	1342	69	-
- Secondary, Industrial	9299					2946	1183	40	-
- High, Industrial	11494					4059	1989	49	
- Secondary, Commerce	1970	36200				538	192	36	
- Secondary, female	903					188	48	26	
- High, female	857					214	69	32	
- School health	970					347	238	69	
- Aid to private schools	-					275			
- Maysaloon Camp						200			
- Aleppo Camp						200	160	80	
T O T A L	90389	36200				37771	18622	49	51
2 - C O L L E G E S	8800	8800		1962 & 1963					
- Damascus Agric. College			435	128	29	1291	518	40	
- Fine Arts College, Damascus			307	89	29	1007	354	35	
- Commerce College, Aleppo			600	347	58	1100	734	67	
- Industrial College, Aleppo			132	41	27	1406	1204	85	
- Industrial College, Damascus			1285	871	67	1300	871	67	
- Former debts			15			15			
T O T A L	8800	8800	2774	1476	53	6104	3681	60	42
3 - SCHOOL BUILDINGS AUTHORITY									
- Elementary school Bldgs.	19000	19000	1275	1575	123	13683	13337	97	70
- Secondary, High and Teacher Training Schools	6000	6000	1225	1385	113	5489	5743	105	96
- Technical School Blgs.	10000	10000	700	699	82	1828	6416	82	64
- Finishing works						7000	6500	93	
- Administrative			1200	1027	86	3550	1027	29	
- Former debts			900	900	100	1000	900	90	
- Completion of Teacher Training School in Hama			250	100	40	250	100	40	
- Maintenance			300	282	94	300	282	94	
- Higher Technical College			150	149	99	150	149	99	
- Land Purchase			100	135	135	100	135	135	
T O T A L	35000	35000	6250	6252	100	39350	34589	88	99

T A B L E XI

- 2 -

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4 - UNIVERSITIES & RESEARCH									
DAMASCUS UNIVERSITY									
- Expropriation				321	71	1500	1192	79	
- Equipment						1200	100	8	
- Construction			2121	2710	131	11324	9904	87	
- Former debts				73					
T O T A L		27000	2121	2783	131	14024	11196	80	41
ALEPPO UNIVERSITY									
- Expropriation			150	150	100	3000	2728	91	
- Equipment			150	136	91	1750	554	32	
- Construction			3075	2879	94	9587	6676	70	
T O T A L			3375	3165	94	14337	9958	69	
TOTAL ; ALEPPO AND DAMASCUS UNIVERSITIES	20000	20000	5496	5948	108	28361	21154	75	106
SCHOLARSHIPS									
- Locally granted scholarships						9134	7271	80	
- Foreign scholarships						1417	1417	100	
- Former debts						75	16	21	
T O T A L						10626	8704	82	
RESEARCH	7000	7000				1500			
TOTAL ; UNIVERSITIES AND RESEARCH	27000	27000	5496	5948	108	40487	29858	74	111
GRAND TOTAL	161183	107000	16646	12200	73	128762	86750	67	81